THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 75. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE MILITARY BILL IN THE SOUTH.

Mississippi and Arkansas.

General Ord issued the following order on assuming command of this Department:—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.—VICKSBURG, March 26, 1867.—1. The undersigned having been appointed by the President to command the Fourth Military District, consisting of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, hereby assumes command thereof.

2. Competent civil officers in this District are expected to arrest and punish all offenders against the law, so as to obviate as far as possible necessity for the exercise of military authority under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, creating Military Districts.

3. Such other orders as may become necessary to carry out the above-named act, and an act supplemental thereto, will be duly published.

[Official.] E. O. C. ORD.
Brevet Major, and Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Alexander H. Stephens' Advice to the South.

The Atlanta (Ga.(*Era* thinks the published statement that Alexander H. Stephens has "counselled the South to do nothing, but to wait," does him injustice, and says:—

"So far as we are advised, that distinguished citizen and statesman has given no public intimations of his views; but, from what was known of them before the war, and just previous to its disastrous close, we think there is no reason to doubt his agreeing with the *Era*, and the prominent leading minds of the day, that acceptance of the reconstruction measures, and an active participation by all who are entitled to do so, in our political reorganization and restoration to the Union, is the true and wise policy.

Mr Stephens is known to be in feeble health, and is compelled to desist as much as possible from mental and physical labor. Hence his silence. But the people who so much admire him, who almost venerate him, and who have honored him whenever he desired honor, would, no doubt, be glad to hear from him. We hope they will. Whether he agrees or disagrees with the position the *Era* felt conscientiously bound to assume, we would like for him to announce his own. We doubt not he deems the exactions of the measures passed by Congress as harsh, unjust, and uncalled for; but yet, we believe, from the conservative cast of his mind, he would recommend, not only passive acquiescence in those measures, but prompt, efficient, and active co-operation in reorganizing under them."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, alluding to the same statement, says that "Mr. Stephens has not expressed any opinion as to what the Southern people should do under present circumstances, because he considers himself a prisoner of war."

Letter from Ex-United States Senator Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi.

TERRY, Hinds county, Miss., March 22.—Your letter of the 19th, inviting an expression of my views on the situation of our public affairs, was received yesterday. Since the surrender I have not meddled in political affairs, and have studiously avoided every act that might be construed into an attempt to interfere in matters with which a "proscribed Rebel" had nothing to do. Even now I hesitate as to the propriety of the course I am about to take in answering your inquiries. As I do not volunteer my opinions I hope to escape censure for expressing them. To those who think it most becoming men in my situation to keep quiet I am free to say, "that is very much my own opinion."

As I speak reluctantly you will not be surprised if I say as little as possible. To my mind it is only necessary to fix in our thoughts the present political status of the Southern States, to enable us without an effort to arrive at proper conclusions as to what these States ought to do. I thought at the beginning, and now think, the acts of secession were valid, and that they took the States that passed them out. The fact that we were forced to say these acts were void *ab initio* did not make them so in law. We fought, as I think, out of the Union, and not in it. We fought to maintain an independent and separate nationality which we had created. And when we ceased to fight and gave up our arms we laid them at the feet of the conqueror.

From that day to this we have ceased to have any political rights which the conqueror was bound to respect. We often confuse ourselves by thinking too much on the inconsistency of our opponent instead of arguing consistently and logically from our own premises to our own conclusions. What if the radicals do say we were never out of the Union, and then propose to take us back on their own harsh terms? We know we were out, and that on fair terms we are willing to go back. While I say this, I utterly deny that we committed any treason. A foreigner cannot commit treason, however he may offend against the laws and Constitution of another country than his own in other respects.

By the act of secession we passed from under the Constitution of the United States, and lost all claim on it for protection. We could not consistently demand protection under this Constitution after we had thrown it off and made another, and as we hoped, a better one for ourselves. I have said when we laid down our arms and acknowledged ourselves conquered we ceased to have any political rights which the conqueror was bound to respect. I am not to be understood in this as saying that the conqueror may rightfully do with us as he pleases. He is bound to treat us as he has treated other conquered people, and as other conquerors have their conquered in modern times. Whether he does so or not, not we, but God and the civilized world must, be the judges.

If the conqueror imposes harsh and inhuman terms, he degrades himself and not his victim. It is to my mind exceedingly absurd for a conquered people to talk of being degraded by submitting to the will of the conqueror. Is a lone traveller, without arms, degraded because he submits to be robbed by a bandit? I am not comparing our conquerors to a bandit, but I am saying we are unarmed, helpless, and as completely in their power as a solitary footman in the power of robbers. It remains to be seen whether they will honor themselves by tempering mercy with power, or degrade themselves, not us, by a contrary course. We have nothing to do but submit.

It does seem to me that some of our people, after swallowing a camel, are now straining at a gnat. After taking down at a gulp negro emancipation, and all the attendant measures, I am incredulous as to their straining their throats by swallowing the new batch of measures proposed by Congress. It is a nauseating dose, and I would not take it if I could help myself. But I know the doctor; if I don't take this, and do it promptly, he will, on his next round, give me something worse, and very likely stand by and make me take it.

It is a part of his system to give very sickening doses and in quick succession, and make the patient take them. It is useless to grumble—the patient is in the hospital, with both arms off and no help at hand—the doctor is very absolute, and we think very cruel, but what can we do? True, we may play the part of a sick child, and say to ourselves if we ever do get well we will thrash him. But I guess when we get well, if we ever do, we shall feel so good that we won't want to thrash anybody.

After all the measures proposed by Congress, though harsh, are not so bitingly severe as they might have been. They have been so generally read and ably commented on that I shall forbear any analysis or even criticism on them in detail. Some of their worst features I will barely allude to. One of these, negro suffrage, and its twin sister, negro education, have been generally commented on as extremely harsh, and especially when taken in connection with the proposition to disfranchise and forever proscribe a large portion of the most intelligent whites.

These measures are rendered unnecessarily harsh, and, as I think, extremely dangerous to the safety and best interests of the whole country by being made too broad. Of this I may speak as between ourselves, but, as I have said before on the general subject, you and I are not to be judges. For example, it was very harsh, and I think altogether unnecessary, to disfranchise so large a number of our intelligent whites as to throw the number of States, in all probability, into the hands of the ignorant blacks and vicious whites. Surely it would have been sufficient to vindicate an idea to have disfranchised enough in each State to make an example.

The men who have done this thing will remember, when I fear it will be too late, that the interest of this country is intimately blended with their own—so intimately, indeed, that it will be found impossible to inflict a permanent injury on one without seriously damaging the other. I am, as you know, among the proscribed, but I am satisfied. The right to vote I should never exercise unless for the benefit of my country, and I want no office. Therefore the law, if it passes, will give me no concern for myself, and I beg my friends not to include me in their thoughts when they are considering what to do on this subject.

As to educating the negro and letting him vote, I should not oppose it as an original proposition, if it was to be done at the right time, in the right way, and by the right men. The negro is a fixture in this country. He is not going out of it, he is not going to die out, and he is not going to be driven out. Nor is his exodus from the country desirable. I am frank in saying, if they, every one of them, could be packed in a balloon, carried over the water and emptied into Africa, I would not have it done, unless, indeed, it were already arranged that the balloon should return by way of Germany, Ireland, Scotland, etc., and bring us a return cargo of white laborers.

If the negro is to stay here, and it is desirable to have him do so, what is the duty of the intelligent white man towards him? Why, to educate him, admit him, when sufficiently instructed, to the right of voting, and as rapidly as possible prepare him for a safe and rational enjoyment of that "equality before the law" which as a free man he has a right to claim, and which we cannot long refuse to give.

I have a scheme of my own on this subject, based, I think, on a rational and comprehensive view of the relations existing in this country between the two races; but I forbear to give it, as it has been superseded by the much more ultra and I fear dangerous scheme submitted by Congress, and which we shall be compelled to accept in all its amplitude.

Pardon the digressions and prolixities into which I am but too conscious of having run, and I will draw this letter to a close.

I think we shall be compelled to submit to all that Congress has done or may do, and this being so, I would have our people do it as gracefully as possible—not, indeed, pretending they like it—that would be disgraceful—but without any murmuring or childish regrets.

Only a word in conclusion—I earnestly hope every white man in the State who is not disqualified will make every needful preparation to vote when the time comes: and that all who can vote will do so calmly, with dignity, and with a fixed purpose to save as much of liberty as can be rescued from the wreck of the "lost cause."

Very truly and faithfully, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen. A. G. BROWN.

Another Confederate General's Views on Reconstruction.

Major-General William T. Martin, of Mississippi, writes to the Natchez *Courier*:—

NATCHEZ, March 9, 1867.—I have been mortified to learn that in certain portions of this State I have been represented to be an advocate of approving acquiescence in the recent legislation of Congress affecting the Southern States. I am not willing to be classed with Brown, of Georgia, and others, who, having proved false to the South in its hour of need, are now willing to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage. Powerless now, we have only to bear, with such philosophy as we can summon to our aid, the tyranny to which we are to be subjected, by a majority which overrides the Constitution, and would debase and ultimately destroy our Government by leaving the rights of the citizen to the mercy of an accidental majority of Congress in which a little more than two-thirds of the States are unrepresented. I prefer to take my place on the roll of honor, with the disfranchised of my native land. Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN.

CONNECTICUT.

Result of the Election.

The Democratic majority in Connecticut for Governor is computed at 732 votes.

DEMOCRATIC STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	James E. English.
Lieutenant-Governor	Ephraim H. Hyde.
Secretary of State	Leverett E. Pease.
Treasurer	Edward S. Moseley.
Comptroller	Jesse Olney.

CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

First District—Richard D. Hubbard, Dem.; gain.
Second District—Julius Hotchkiss, Dem.; gain.
Third District—H. H. Starkweather, Radical.
Fourth District—William H. Barnum, Dem.; gain.

The Legislature shows a claimed majority of one for the Democrats in the Senate, while the House is radical by from 30 to 40 majority.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Districts.
1—George Beach (Dem.), of Hartford.
2—Albert Austin (Rad.), of Suffield.
3—Jeffery O. Phelps (Dem.), of Simsbury.
4—James Gallagher (Dem.), of New Haven.
5—Isaac T. Rogers (Dem.), of Milford.
6—Whitney Elliott (Rad.), of North Haven.
7—E. Williams (Dem.), of Stonington, gain.
8—T. Clark (Rad.), of North Stonington.
9—E. D. Brockway (Rad.), of Lyme.
10—Charles B. Clark (Dem.), of Monroe.
11—Peter B. Cornen (Dem.), of Ridgefield.
12—William C. Street, (Rep.), of Norwalk.
13—Amos J. Gallup (Rep.), of Sterling.
14—William H. Chandler (Rep.), of Thompson.
15—Robert Pierpont (Rep.), of Morris.
16—Earl Buckingham (Rep.), of Washington.
17—Miles T. Granger (Dem.), of N. Canaan.
18—Horace Johnson (Dem.), Chatham.
19—Cornelius Brainard (Rep.), of Haddam.
20—Elias A. Converse (Dem.), of Stafford; gain.
21—William Dorrance (Rep.), of Andover.
Total Republicans, 11. Democrats, 10.

Rhode Island.

The election in this State is proceeding quietly to-day. Governor Ambrose Everett Burnside will be triumphantly re-elected. Messrs. Jenckes and Dixon (Republicans), the present Congressmen, will also be returned.

A FLORIDA SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Amusements of the Floridians—A Little Shooting Affray—The Combatants First Acquitted and One Afterwards Held to Bail, Etc.

GORDON, Fla., March 26.—Yesterday the city of Gainesville was entertained by a little shooting affair. Captain George Bucklin was accosted in the morning by one Baily, who wished to know if he (Bucklin) pushed two ladies off the sidewalk the day before?

"No," replied Bucklin.

"You are a d—d coward," said Baily.

"You are a d—d fool," replied Bucklin.

Baily then drew a bowie-knife and cut the Captain in the hand, and snapped his pistol at him twice. It did not go off. Bucklin then drew his pistol and shot Baily twice, once in the breast and once in the hand. Neither wound was fatal. The Sheriff then arrested both parties, and they were tried at once, and both acquitted.

Captain Ames, commanding United States forces at this place, then interfered, and told the Judge that could not allow Baily to be acquitted; consequently he (Baily) was bailed to appear at the next term of Criminal Courts.

THE NEW TARIFF.

When it Goes into Operation—Decision of Secretary McCulloch.

In answer to an inquiry from a legal firm of Boston, Secretary McCulloch has written the following letter:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1867.—Gentlemen:—Your communication of the 21st inst. is received, appealing (4087) from the decision of the Collector of Boston in assessing duties under the act of March 2, 1867, on certain merchandise imported by you per steamer Asia the 3d inst., and alleging that such merchandise is only liable to the rates of duty as existed by law prior to the date of said act, for the reason that at the time of its arrival in the United States the said act had not received the signature of the President of the United States. In reply you are respectfully informed that said act, as officially received at this Department, bears upon its face the fact that it was signed and approved by the President of the United States on the 2d day of March, 1867, and that it provides that the rates of duty therein prescribed shall be imposed on the merchandise therein provided for, from and after its passage. The decision of the Collector, therefore, is hereby affirmed. I am, very respectfully,

"H. MCCULLOCH,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

VICTOR COUSIN'S LIBRARY.—It has been already stated that M. Cousin bequeathed to the Sorbonne his magnificent library, composed of fourteen thousand volumes, many of them rare editions of great value. But it is not generally known that in his will he entered into very minute details on the subject. He requires that the library shall be left just as it is, in the very same place, so that readers may be received in the apartment which he inhabited for more than thirty years. He also leaves to the Sorbonne all the furniture and engravings which adorned his room. He formally forbids any of his books being lent out of the premises. He endows the Sorbonne with an annual income of 10,000f., viz.:—4000f. for the librarian, 2000f. for the sub-librarian, 1000f. for the reading-room clerk, and 3000f. for keeping the books in repair. Lastly, he designates M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire as chief librarian, and leaves him all his papers, charging him expressly to write his (the testator's) biography. The posts of chief and sub-librarian are hereafter to be reserved for *agrégés* of the university. Having made all these dispositions, M. Cousin appoints as universal legatees MM. Mignet, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, and Frémyn, who will have at least 400,000f. to share amongst them, after all deductions, and independent of a capital representing an annual income of 6000f., bequeathed especially to M. Mignet.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson and Wendell Phillips are lecturing in Minnesota.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Between Frank Drew and Johnny Bernard in Kansas—One Hundred and Sixty-five Rounds—Drew the Winner.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—The great mill between Frank Drew and Johnny Bernard came off on the Kansas shore, near St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 30th ultimo. A large crowd was in attendance on the ground at one o'clock P. M. At two o'clock Frank Drew hung his red, white, and blue banner on the outer wall, shied his castor into the ring, and was followed by Bernard, who placed upon his stake the "wearing of the green." Drew had the choice of corners, and took the sun to his back. Both men were in splendid condition. Drew was seconded by Billy Nuttal and Lew Macarthy, and Bernard by Green McIntosh and Joe Reilly. Con Wager and Billy Smith were selected as judges, Jack Gorham as timekeeper, and a well-known ex-pugilist did duty as referee. A few minutes before 2 o'clock time was called, and both men came to the scratch.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. Resulted in considerable sparring, followed by a clinch and a fall, with Bernard under.

Round 2. Bernard received some heavy body blows, getting in in return on Drew's head and neck, and Bernard went down.

Round 3. Both men gave and took manfully. Bernard down.

Round 4 and 5. Poor fighting and both down.

Round 6. Both men did good execution, Bernard's right doing considerable damage to Drew's left peeper. A body blow from Drew knocked Bernard down.

Rounds 7, 8, 9, and 10. Little fighting; Bernard getting down each time.

Round 11. Bernard led off with his right, landing on Drew's left peeper, and followed it with a left hander on the throat. Drew stood to his work and the round closed with a scuffle and both down.

Round 12. In this round there was some heavy work, and at the close Bernard was knocked through the ropes.

From the twelfth to the twenty-first round but little was done, Bernard getting down to avoid punishment.

In the fifteenth round first blood was got by Bernard.

Round 22. Drew began with a right hander on Bernard's forehead, in payment for which he got a roaster from the latter, and before the round closed got another heavy blow on the left eye.

More poor fighting up to thirty-second round, when, after some slight sparring, Drew sent Bernard to grass by a right hander.

From this to the thirty-ninth round there was little heavy work.

From the thirty-ninth to the sixty-fifth round the fight was mostly in Bernard's favor, and the show was poor for Drew, who, however, stood his punishment like a man.

About the sixty-fifth round, however, his wind returned, and he forced the fighting.

In the sixty-ninth round Bernard landed a tremendous blow on Drew's mouth, and followed it with some heavy body blows.

In the eighty-third round Bernard got in four straight blows on Drew's face, and got down before he received any punishment.

Round 87. Drew planted his right on Bernard's ribs, which Bernard returned on Drew's mug, following which Drew knocked Bernard down.

Round 88. Heavy fighting on both sides; Bernard got in two heavy blows on Drew's throat and one on the body, and Drew planted his right between Bernard's eyes.

Round 89. Bernard started the work with two body blows, and Drew replied with a knock-down blow on Bernard's mug.

The show for Bernard was now poor, unless he could damage Drew seriously and soon. He accordingly changed his tactics, and tried throwing his man. He closed each of the rounds from the ninety ninth to the one hundred and fifth, by giving Drew a heavy fall, and had he been able to keep this up would have gained the fight. Drew, however, was evidently the best on the clinch, and soon put a stop to Bernard's operations. When Bernard found this would be a failure, he evidently concluded that he was gone up, but, like a true man, he struggled on until he had come to the scratch one hundred and sixty-five times.

When time was called for the one hundred and sixty-sixth round, Joe Reilly threw up the sponge for Bernard, and victory was declared in favor of Drew.

There has seldom been better fighting recorded for light weights, and the entire crowd were astonished at its length and pluckiness. Bernard's weight is one hundred and thirty-two, and Drew's one hundred and twenty-eight.

LUXUMBURG SOLD TO FRANCE.

The Duchy Said to Have Been Sold to France by Holland Without the Consent of Prussia—Importance of the Cession—The Relations Between France and Prussia.

BERLIN, March 17.—An extremely grave piece of intelligence has just reached us from Paris, which will no doubt shortly be in circulation in every European newspaper. I really cannot vouch for the truth of the following statement, as nothing is known on the subject in the best informed diplomatic circles in Berlin, but I give it you just as it is transmitted from a well-informed correspondent in Paris:—"The highest diplomatic circles in this city are filled with a rumor that Holland has sold the Duchy of Luxemburg to France without any intimation of the matter having been made to the Prussian Government. This news, which originates from four different quarters, equally well informed and quite independent of one another, cannot be discredited, however unwilling people may be to receive so important an item of intelligence. Should it be officially confirmed, it will be found that Prussia has been taken by surprise. Moreover, the relations between the Cabinets of Berlin and the Tuileries are not so friendly at the present moment as might be supposed from Napoleon's last speech from the throne. The question of the restoration of the North Schleswig districts to Denmark is seriously taken up by the French Government, as well as the French people, and the greatest indignation is manifested at the want of good faith shown by Prussia towards helpless Denmark in a matter in which she had bound herself by the treaty of Prague to act with justice and equity. It cannot be concealed that the *entourage* of the Emperor Napoleon becomes more warlike every day, and the Marshal now Minister of War, is a ready and willing echo of the sentiments of the war party. General Goudrecourt, the new Governor of the military school of St. Cyr, seems to be working in concert with the Court party. In his instructions to the pupils, he frequently urges upon them the necessity of learning German, and at the same time he does all in his power to fan their hatred and excite their national pride against Prussia. Hopes are entertained that peace will be preserved this year; but those even who entertain these hopes do not conceal from themselves that the maintenance of peace is in a great measure due to the International Exhibition, and the want of preparation of the French troops for coping with the expert handlers of the needle-gun."

The importance of the above intelligence can hardly be overestimated. If true, Napoleon can say, "I am revenged for Biarritz." He will have turned the tables upon Bismark, and will have played him a trick quite as neat and quite as clever as the Prussian Minister's evasion of the compact entered into with Nap at the Spanish watering-place. But besides that, if true, Europe may prepare with perfect confidence for war. It will only be a step nearer to one another taken by combatants ardent for the fray, and the German people who have hitherto held back will then hold back no longer, and the tug of war it was hoped to avoid will come at last.—*N. Y. World.*

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The Border Crossed at Henningford by Ten Armed Ruffians—They Abduct One Citizen and Rob Another—Great Excitement Prevailing.

QUEBEC, April 2.—An outrage of no small importance and magnitude occurred at Henningford this morning. Ten men, armed to the teeth with bowie-knives and revolvers, crossed the border there and abducted one Kennedy for an alleged murderous assault in Iowa years ago. In the search they forced open the house of a citizen named Armstrong, and robbed him of sixty-two dollars. The abductors paid a guide, who piloted them to Kennedy's house, fifty dollars for his services. The affair causes much excitement and uneasiness. The parties are said to be known. The *Mercury* to-night calls for Government interference and action in the premises.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

This Evening's Market Reports.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON April 3—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 39¾; Illinois Central, Railroad, 78¾; United States Five-twenties, 75.

FRANKFORT, April 3—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties, 78.

PARIS, April 3—Noon.—United States bonds, 84⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—Noon.—Cotton is tending downwards; to-day's sales foot up about 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅛d. Breadstuffs firm. Western red wheat, 13s. 3d; California white wheat, 13s 6d; Western Flour, 28s. 9d.; Corn, 4s.; Barley, 4s. 7d; Oats, 3s. 4d. Provisions are quiet. Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 127s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 49s. 9d. Produce is generally unchanged. Petroleum, 11d. for Spirits and 1s. 6d. for standard white; Rosin, 8s. 6d. for common, and 16s. for fine; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d.; Cloverseed, 54s.; Potashes, 33s. 6d.; Pig Iron, 52s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £39; Whale Oil, £41; Linseed Cakes, £10; Calcutta Linseed, 66s.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Two O'clock, P. M., Report.

LONDON, April 3—2 P. M.—Consols have declined ⅛ since noon, and are now quoted at 90⅞. American securities firm and unchanged.

PARIS, April 3—Noon.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 84⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—2 P. M.—There has been a large sale of California white Wheat for export to New York. The Cotton Market continues dull and heavy; Middling Uplands have declined ⅛d. since noon, and are now quiet at 12⅜d. There has been no quotable change in other articles.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—The South Street Bridge bill having been recalled from the Governor, on motion of Mr. Connell the names of the Mayor and the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils were included in the corporators, after which it was passed.

An act for the Revision and Digest of the Tax Laws was passed.

An act to repeal the tax on Personal Property, and in lieu thereof to apportion $3 0,000 among the different counties, was passed.

The County Treasurers are to pay their proportion before August 1.

An act authorizing the Governor to establish an additional State Lunatic Hospital was passed.

An act to indemnify certain election officers of this State for losses sustained and fines imposed for acting in accordance with the Act of Assembly of June 4, 1866, was opposed by Mr. Wallace, and sustained by Mr. Lowry, and was passed to third reading.

The following bills were acted upon:—Incorporating the Pennsylvania Paper Manufacturing Company was passed finally; incorporating the Battle Hotel and Watering Place Company at Gettysburg was passed finally; incorporating the United States Plate Glass Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was passed finally; appointing a joint committee of four, two from each House, to investigate certain alleged misapplication of the money appropriated to remove obstructions in the Delaware River, by the act passed April 4, 1866, to improve the navigation of said river was disagreed to; a similar bill having been passed before; incorporating the Corn Exchange Warehousing Company, of Philadelphia, was passed finally; incorporating the Philadelphia Woollen Machine Works, was passed finally.

House of Representatives.

The following were passed:—Increasing the compensation of judges of elections in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards; an act requiring parties seeking licenses to pay $3 for a ward constable was opposed by Messrs. Kerns, Gregory, Josephs, Quigly, and others, and favored by Mr. Worrell, and was passed to a third reading.

The act to provide for the education of the orphans of soldiers was considered. A section providing that the colored children should have separate schools was opposed by McCreary, of Erie, on the ground that no invidious distinction should be made between the races. A discussion ensued, embracing negro equality, the Connecticut election, Thaddeus Stevens, the common school system, Jefferson Davis, etc. etc. The Republican members were not unanimous in the support of the single school for the two races. The Democratic members were unanimous in opposition.

Mr. Ewing moved to amend by admitting colored children to white schools only where there are no separate accommodations provided, when it was agreed to—ayes, 36; nays, 35. Five Republicans from the interior of the State voted with the Democrats.

Another amendment was adopted, allowing parties who object to the mingling of the races to withdraw their children from schools.

Finally both of the amendments were struck out, and the bill was passed as it came from the Senate, leaving it discretionary with the Superintendents of Orphans' Schools to adjust the matter of color.

Mr. Worrell read an act to incorporate the Cordington Industrial Co-operative Association.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Twelfth Section, First School District, of Pennsylvania, with accompanying preamble and resolutions, against the bill introduced for the abolishment of the election of members of the Board of Control of Public Schools.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Matters — The Sunday Car Question, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 3.—The Democratic City Convention, to nominate delegates to the Constitutional Convention, met last night, and after much wrangling, adjourned to meet again, unable to make nominations. They refused to ignore the Democratic name and organization. The Conservatives refused to affiliate with them. Great excitement is existing here in electioneering for and against the running of the city passengers cars on Sunday, the vote on which takes place on the 10th.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Stocks very dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 90⅝; Reading, 101⅞; Canton Company, 45½; Erie Railroad, 57⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78¾; Michigan Central, 107¾; Michigan Southern, 72⅛; New York Central, 105⅛; Illinois Central, 115⅛; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 95⅝; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, of 1862, 109⅝; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 108⅛; new issue, 107¼; Ten-forties, 98⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 104⅞. Sterling exchange, 108⅞; at sight, 109⅝. Gold closed at 134⅝. Money 7 per cent.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

1 share Mercantile Library	$10
15 shares New Grenada Mineral Land	$5
Blair and Otis streets—Two three-story brick dwellings and lot	$3000
Latimer street—Two-story frame house, 96 feet south of Ash street, 16 by 66 feet; $20 ground-rent	$380
Latimer street—Lot, adjoining above, 16 by 56 feet; $18 ground-rent	$150
Vienna and Wilden streets—Lot, with the four brick and one frame dwellings, 41 feet on Vienna and 86 feet on Wilden street; $46 ground-rent	$4050
1318 S. Front street—Frame tavern stand and brick dwellings, on Lancaster street, Nos. 1315 and 1317, lot 40 by 100 feet; $210 ground-rent	$1700
Chelton avenue—Building lot, southwest of Chew street, 100 by 155 feet	$1000

PALM SUNDAY.—We are promised a rich musical treat at the Cathedral on Palm Sunday. Haslinger's Mass for male voices alone will be rendered in elegant style by a double quartette of our most talented amateurs, under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross. Messrs. C. M. Schmitz and Aaron R. Taylor will also assist. The Mass will be entirely without accompaniment, and advise our readers to hear it without fail. The solemn services peculiar to the day will be officiated in at the altar by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood and a large number of clergymen.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 3, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 1862 5-20s sold at 109½, no change; and 1864 5-20s at 107¾, no change. 98 was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 107⅞ for July, 1865, 5-20s; and 105¼@105⅜ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold 101¼, no change.

Railroad shares were rather lower. Camden and Amboy sold at 132⅞, a decline of ⅛; Reading at 51@51⅛, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¾, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 59, no change. 30½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Norristown; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 30½ for preferred do.; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 27½ was bid for Spruce and Pine; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 60, and Mechanics' at 33; 136½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 93 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68⅜ for City; 46 for Consolidation; 62 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53⅜, an advance of ⅛; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134¼; 11 A. M., 134⅛; 12 M., 134; 1 P. M., 134⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

200 sh Reading RR..........ls.b30. 51 3-1

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20's '62..cp	109½	31 sh C & Am R scr	76
$6000 do...'64...ls	107¾	50 sh Leh N stk	53⅜
$4000 do...'64	107¾	23 sh Leh V R.ls.opg.	59
$1200 City 6s, New	101½	100 sh Keyst'e Zinc	2
$1000 do. New...c.	101½	100 sh Penna R...ls.	55¾
$1000 Pittsburg 5s	73¾	100 sh Reading	51
$250 Sch N 7 p c b l.ls	84	100 do...s30.	51
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	100 do	51
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	95½	100 do...b30.	51⅛
$2000 C & Am 6s'83...ls.	89¾	45 do	51⅛
$5000 Rut & Bur 3 m b.	3	200 do...ls.b30.	51⅛
5 sh Com'h Bk	60	300 do...b60.	51⅛
2 sh Consol'd Bk	45	50 do...trf.	51
32 sh Mech Bk	33	100 do...b60.	51⅛
32 sh C & Am R.ls	132⅞		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1862, 109⅜@109½; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 108@108¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98⅛; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18@18¼; do., July, 1864, 17½@17¾; do., August, 1864, 17@17¼; do., October, 1864, 16@16¼; do., December, 1864, 15@15¼; do., May, 1865, 12¼@12½; do., August, 1865, 11¼@11½; do., September, 1865, 10⅞@11; do., October, 1865, 10½@10¾. Gold, 134⅛@134½. Silver, 28@30.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—There is scarcely any prime Cloverseed in the country in first hands, and this description is in good demand. Sales of 400 bushels new red at $10·50@10·75; and from second hands at higher rates. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50. Flaxseed is dull. Small sales at $3@3·05.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $40 ℔ ton.

There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. The receipts continue small, and the stocks, particularly of good family grades, are exceedingly light. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $8·25@9; extras at $9·50@9.75; Northwestern extra family at $11·50@13·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·75@14·25; and fancy brands at $14·50@17·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, at fair prices, but common grades are neglected; sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·25, and California at $3·20@3·25. Rye is scarce, and wanted; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·52. Corn is in good demand, and prices are rather better; sales of 10,000 bushels yellow, afloat, at $1·12. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania at 68@70c.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1@1·20.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........APRIL 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........45 | 11 A. M..........54 | 2 P. M..........60

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ansgar, Arboe, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Maria Miles, Hansen, Hamburg, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, Cardenas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Sarah M. Clayton, Waller, Washington, Bacon, Collins & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed in the bay four barques, two full-rigged brigs, six herm. brigs, and brig S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas.
Schr Reading R. R. No. 42, Rodan, 5 days from Washington, D. C., ballast to captain.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, 5 days from Charleston, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Reading R. R. No. 43, Powell, from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Erricson, from New Bedford.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from New Bedford.
Schr Crisis, Bowers, from Egg Harbor.
Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, from Washington.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 25 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, at this port yesterday from Trinidad de Cuba, reports that on the 23d ult., lat. 30 N., lon. 79 11 W., spoke barque Maggie Armstrong, of Bear River, N. S., from Cardenas for Portland, with mast gone at the deck, and main and mizzentopmast carry away during a squall on the morning of 21st; wanted no assistance.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 2—8 A. M.—The following vessels are reported to have passed up yesterday by the pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell:—Barque Dueppel, from Liverpool Jan. 15, for Philadelphia; brigs Mary E. Comery, and Anna; and schr Mary E. Simmons, from Cuba for Philadelphia.

The ship Virginia, from Philadelphia for London; barque Thomas, do. for Cardenas; and brig Ida, do. for Port Spain, went to sea yesterday forenoon.

Steamtug America is at the Breakwater. Schr C. C. Johnson, which has been ashore, was got off yesterday by the wreckers. Wind NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, from Sagua, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, and A. E. Safford, Hanson, hence, at Pawtucket 1st inst.
Schr Henry May, Franklin, hence, at Providence 31st ult.
Schr Billow, Eldridge, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Pawtucket 1st inst.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 3.—Arrived, steamship Arago, from Havre 21st ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Arrived, steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah.
Ship Columbia, Robinson, from Liverpool.
Ship E. Hamilton, Gillespie, from New Orleans.
Barque Raleigh, Helderich, from Hamburg.
Barque Walkyrien, Broberg, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque Zingarella, Megill, from Vera Cruz.
Barque Golden Fleece, Rhodes, from Mayaguez.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, from Cardenas.
Barque Chanticleer, McLennan, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Ricardo Secondo, Caffano, from Palermo.
Brig A. G. Jewett, Reed, from Malaga.
Brig Gondolier, Crane, from Kingston.
Brig Dirigo, Rumball, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Riverside, Cox, from Matanzas.
Brig Omaha, Toothaker, from Trinidad.
Brig Lorana, Knowles, from Trinidad.

HOW TO PAY YOUR TAXES.

The New Income and Special Tax Laws—Instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Important Changes Announced, Etc.

The following official documents will be found to be of great interest to all classes of readers, and by scanning them closely taxpayers may save themselves and the Assessors a great deal of trouble. These instructions are published for the first time in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH exclusively, and will be found entirely correct and reliable. The documents are important, and are given in full, with the single exception of a clause referring to the taxation of farmers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.—It is provided by the act of March 2, 1867, "that all acts in relation to the assessment, return, collection, and payment of the income tax, special tax, and other annual taxes heretofore by law required to be performed in the month of May, shall hereafter be performed on the corresponding days in the month of March in each year; all acts required to be performed in the month of June in relation to the collection, return, and payment of said taxes, shall hereafter be performed on the corresponding days of the months of April of each year."

All special taxes are to be reckoned, as heretofore, from the first day of May, or from the time of commencing the business subject to tax, to the first day of May following, although the time of assessment is changed, as above stated.

It is also "provided that the taxes on income for the year 1866 shall be levied on the day this act takes effect."

The following instructions should be observed in the assessment of the annual taxes of 1867. They have been prepared and printed to answer the questions which have been most frequently presented by revenue officers in their letters to the Commissioner.

Particular attention is directed to the modification of the rules observed in the last annual assessment.

Assessors should instruct their assistants to call personally upon those who have not returned their income as required by law. If any person is not at home, the notice on the back of form twenty-four should be filled out, and the blank left. This being done, it becomes the duty of the taxpayer to seek the assistant assessor and deliver his return.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Income.

* * * * * * * *

12. Where physicians are obliged to keep a horse for the transaction of business, they may deduct so much of the expense so incurred as is fairly referable to the business done.

13. Expenses for medical attendance, store bills, etc., are not proper subjects for deduction. Expenses for repairs of implements, tools, etc., used in business may be deducted.

14. If the members of a family have separate incomes, the returns may be made separately by the proper parties, and a ratable proportion of the $1000 exempted from the income of each. The parent, as the natural guardian of the minor child, is required to make return for him. But where any other guardian or trustee has been appointed, the return should be made by the latter. If the minor has no guardian or trustee, he should make return himself. If he refuse or neglect, an independent assessment must be made as in other cases, omitting penalty.

15. For the purposes of the exemption of one thousand dollars, husband and wife are to be regarded as members of the same family, though living separate, unless separated by divorce or other operation of law, so as to break up the family relation. Minor children and their parents should be counted members of the same family, whether living together or not.

16. If a taxpayer has a minor child in the service of the Government receiving a salary, such parent should include in his income return so much of the salary of his child as is not subject to salary tax.

17. Rent of a homestead actually paid may be deducted, but the rental value of property owned by the taxpayer is not a subject of deduction; but where the taxpayer rents a furnished house, that portion of the rent paid in consideration of the use of the furniture should not be allowed as a deduction.

Any person claiming a deduction on account of expense for room rent must satisfy the assessor that the room or rooms occupied by him constitute his home, and that he has no residence elsewhere, and this being shown, he may be allowed to deduct what he actually pays for rent of such rooms, but nothing can be allowed for rent of furniture or care of rooms. When rent is included and deducted as an expense of business, it must not be again deducted as rent, nor should a person hiring a house and subletting a portion of it be allowed to deduct more than the excess of his payments over his receipts.

18. Marriage fees, gifts from members of a congregation to their pastor, etc., are taxable as income when the gifts or donations are in the nature of compensation for services rendered, whether in accordance with an understanding to that effect at the time of settlement, or with an annual custom.

19. Gifts of money, when clearly not in the nature of payment for services rendered, or other valuable consideration, are not liable to taxation as income. Amounts received on life insurance policies, and damages recovered in actions of tort are exempt from income tax.

20. Lawyers and physicians may return either the actual fees received during the year, without regard to the time when they accrued, or the amounts due to the business of the year. But when the taxpayer has heretofore adopted one method, he cannot now be allowed to make use of the other.

21. If the manufacturer or dealer has been in the practice of estimating his annual profits by taking inventories of stock, he should take the cost value of such stock, unless he has taken the market value in making previous returns. Whichever method has been adopted by the taxpayer should be adhered to uniformly.

22. If interest accrued during the year on notes, bonds, etc., is good and collectable at the end of the year, it should be returned as income, whether actually collected or not.

23. The fact that income is devoted to the payment of debts does not release the same from liability to income tax.

24. If an inventor sell his invention at once for a gross sum, he should return as income the whole amount, less the expenses actually incurred in perfecting the invention, or in procuring a patent right. But no allowance can be made for the labor or personal expenses of the inventor. If he sell only a portion of his right during the year, he may deduct a proportionate amount of such expense.

25. Wherever the salary or pay received by any person in Government employ does not exceed the rate of $1000 per annum, or is made up of fees, or is uncertain or irregular in the amount or time, and has not therefore been subjected to salary tax, it should be included with other taxable income. Where such salary exceeds the rate of $1000 per annum, the amount of salary from which the tax has been deducted may be deducted from the gross income.

26. Incomes of persons who died after December 31 are taxable and should be returned by

executors or administrators, and also an income which accrued in 1866 to persons who died within that year. Income which accrued from the estates of such persons in 1866 after the date of decease should be returned by the heirs or other persons who received the benefit of the same.

27. Residents should make return in the district where they reside at the time of making return. The residence required under section 116 for the purpose of taxing income is held to be a residence during the year for which income is "derived." If any person subject to income tax resides abroad, his return should be made in the district where he last resided.

28. Citizens of the United States residing abroad are subject to tax upon their entire incomes from all sources whatever; and the same is true of foreigners residing in this country.

29. The law provides that a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, and income of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States and not citizens thereof.

30. A lease for years or for life is personal estate, and any profits on the sale of such a lease are taxable as income for the year of sale.

31. Where any portion of a legacy has been transferred by the executor to the legatee, so that the executor in his capacity of guardian or trustee has no longer any control of the profits arising from such legacy, the return of such profits as income must be required of the legatee.

32. The payment of legacy or succession tax on the bequest of an annuity does not relieve the annuitant from liability to income tax on his annuity.

33. Assessors should be careful not to allow the deduction of the amounts claimed to have been lost in business, when in reality they should be regarded as investments or expenditures, as when merchants expend money in farming or gardening for recreation or adornment rather than pecuniary profit.

34. Whenever scrip dividends are returnable as income they should be returned at their market value.

35. It is believed that in many instances, in the assessment of income for former years, persons holding United States securities have not included the accruing interest in their return of income. Assessors should inquire especially into this subject, and if the omission has been made, the deficiency should be assessed, but without penalty when it appears to have been due to a misapprehension of the law.

36. The attention of assessors is particularly called to the terms of the act in force, which requires to be included in returns of income the share of any person of the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided, whether divided or otherwise.

Special Taxes.

1. Section 74 requires all special tax receipts (except in case of auctioneers, produce brokers, commercial brokers, patent right dealers, photographers, builders, insurance agents and peddlers) to specify the place at which the business is to be done, and the word "place," as here used, is construed to mean the premises occupied by the taxpayer in the prosecution of his business, whether the place be a single room in a building containing many rooms, or whether it be several buildings standing upon the same premises and used for a common purpose. But there are certain branches of business which are not restricted to such premises, as it is provided in the act that lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, and horse dealers may do business at any place whatever without being subject to additional special tax. Proprietors of circuses, jugglers, etc., must pay a special tax for each State in which they exhibit.

2. The special tax of dealers must be assessed upon the basis of all sales made either by themselves or through others, except those through other wholesale dealers on commission.

3. Manufacturers may, without additional liability, sell their wares at the place of manufacture, or at their principal office, provided no wares are kept, except as samples, at such office. But if a manufacturer sell at his factory, or at his office, goods not of his own production, he must pay tax as a dealer if such sales exceed $1000 annually, and such tax will be assessed upon his sales of such goods only, and not upon sales of his own manufactures.

4. Special tax receipts are not transferable, but in case of removal the taxpayer is liable to additional tax unless the fact of removal is registered, as provided in section 75.

5. The tax required under the proviso to section 76 for all or either two of the classes of business therein named is twenty-five dollars.

6. The special tax of a bank should be assessed upon its chartered capital, that of a banker upon the amount of capital used or employed.

7. Whenever a retail dealer is found to have made sales exceeding $825,000, he should be assessed as a wholesale dealer from the date of his liability as a retail dealer. The collector should endorse upon his tax receipt the amount of reassessment paid.

8. The liability to special tax depends in many cases upon the question whether the party makes a business of doing the acts specified. Occasional acts do not render a person liable to special tax, but it is not necessary that the business should be his sole business, or even his principal one, in order that he may be held liable. If a person holds out to the public by advertisement, by words, deeds, or writing that he is ready to transact any kind of business subject to special tax, he must pay such tax, although the business in question may not be his chief or exclusive occupation. In the following-named occupations and professions even occasional acts do not appear to be allowed by the terms of the law without liability:—Wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, lottery ticket dealers, distillers, brewers, rectifiers, coal oil distillers, insurance agents, peddlers, photographers, circuses, jugglers, bowling alleys, proprietors of gift enterprises, and lawyers.

9. Wholesale and retail dealers may do business as confectioners and apothecaries at the same place without the additional special tax.

10. Under the act of March 2, 1867, a retail liquor dealer may sell liquors in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser without being thereby rendered liable as a wholesale liquor dealer.

11. Wholesale dealers in liquors may sell liquors at retail, and both wholesale and retail dealers in liquors may sell other merchandise, and may sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, without payment of additional special tax, but all sales must be included in the basis of their special tax as dealers.

12. If the sales of a retail dealer in liquors exceed $25,000, he should be reassessed as a wholesale dealer in liquors. The collector should enter the amount of reassessment paid him upon the tax receipt.

13. Hotel-keepers may feed the horses of their guests without paying tax as livery stable keepers.

14. If a produce broker's sales exceed $10,000 annually, he should be treated as a commercial broker, or a dealer, as the case may be.

15. Peddlers may buy up produce to sell again as peddlers without liability as produce brokers. Produce brokers cannot peddle produce from house to house without incurring liability as peddlers.

16. Original or unbroken packages or pieces, as referred to in paragraph 32 of section 79, are held to be packages or pieces sold just as they come from the manufacturer, wholesale dealer, or the importer, without being broken or divided.

17. Brewers and rectifiers may sell their liquors at the brewery or place of rectification in large or small quantities, either to be drunk on the premises or not, without payment of other special tax. Brewers and rectifiers may also deliver their liquors upon orders previously received to their regular customers about the country without payment of special tax as peddlers.

18. Farmers and others who frequently furnish food and lodgings to travellers for pay should be taxed as hotel keepers. Yet an occasional act of that kind should not be construed as rendering any person liable to such tax.

19. Persons engaged in the business of preparing legal papers in support of claims against the general Government, who do not present the claims personally or by letter before the Departments, should be taxed as conveyancers, unless paying special tax as lawyers or special agents.

20. Persons whose business it is to sell patent rights should pay tax as patent right dealers, even though they sell only patent-rights for their own inventions. Assessors will observe that a patent-right dealer is subject to a different special tax from that of a patent agent.

21. Trustees and guardians should not be required to pay tax as real estate agents for renting or selling property held in trust.

22. Every person, other than one paying special tax as lawyer or claim agent, who makes it his business or any part of his business to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, who, by advertisement or conversation, or by accepting the business whenever it is offered, holds himself out to the public as ready to undertake it, is a conveyancer, and should be required to pay tax as such.

23. The act imposes no special tax upon boarding-house keepers as such. Hotels are open to all who choose to enter, without previous stipulation, expecting entertainment, unless the house is full; while boarding-houses are open only to those who by previous arrangement have acquired a right to entertainment at such rate of payment as may be agreed upon.

24. The special tax of a hotel keeper is based upon the annual rent or rental value of that portion of the premises which is actually used for hotel purposes. Barber saloons, billiard rooms, and liquor, cigar, and newspaper stands are the usual concomitants of a hotel, and in assessing the special tax of a hotel-keeper, no deduction should be made from the rent or rental value of the entire premises on account of any portion thereof leased to the keepers of such stands, rooms or saloons.

When a portion of the premises is leased for ordinary stores, a ratable proportion of the amount paid for the entire premises may be deducted. The sum thus deducted may be greater or may be less than the amount of rent paid by the actual occupant of such stores.

25. If any person manufactures in excess of $1000 at each of two or more places, he should pay a special tax for each such place.

26. Where journeymen take clothing, shoes, etc., to their houses and make them up there, they should pay a tax as manufacturers, if their manufactures exceed $1000 annually. Under their tax receipt they may employ others at the place named there.

27. All applications for permits to hold lotteries, etc., for charitable purposes, free of tax, must be made through the collector of the district, and should bear his recommendation.

28. Selling at wholesale under the 32d paragraph of section 79 is understood to mean selling to others to sell again, without reference to the quantity sold.

29. Apothecaries, who have paid the special tax as such, are not required to pay tax as retail dealers in liquor, in consequence of selling or of dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits officinal in the United States or other national pharmacopoeias, in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost of value the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, nor in consequence of selling alcohol.

30. When spirituous liquors are medicated or mixed with foreign substances, but to so slight a degree that they are still used as beverages and are sold as such, the special tax of a liquor dealer will be required of the seller. When the medication or admixture is carried to such an extent that the liquor is no longer susceptible of being used as a beverage, such tax will not be required.

31. Butchers whose sales do not exceed $1000 annually, and butchers who sell butcher's meat exclusively by themselves or agents, travelling from place to place, are subject to special tax of five dollars only; but all butchers whose annual sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars are required to make return of sales, and pay a tax of one dollar for every thousand dollars in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, in the manner required of wholesale dealers.

32. Cattle brokers are required to be assessed on the excess of sales over ten thousand dollars in the same manner as wholesale dealers.

33. Builders and contractors are not subject to special tax in any year in which they do not construct on contract, nor unless their contracts are in excess of $2500.

34. A miner may employ one person in the business of mining for coal, silver, etc., without payment of special tax.

35. The liability of peddlers and commercial brokers to special tax depends upon the acts done, and is not affected by the fact that the party is employed by others, and is acting merely as an agent.

36. Watches and watch chains do not come within the definition of jewelry, and may therefore be sold under the tax receipt of a common peddler.

37. A retail dealer in liquors, wishing to close up business, may sell out his whole stock at one auction sale to different purchasers, or may sell the whole at private sale to one purchaser, without payment of special tax as wholesale dealer in liquors.

38. Farmers and gardeners may sell all products of their own farms and gardens in the manner of peddlers, without payment of special tax as such.

39. Under the act of March 2, 1867, no special tax is required of any person for the manufacture of butter or cheese.

40. In assessing the special tax upon boats, barges, and flats under the last proviso to section 103, the capacity is to be determined by the customs admeasurement.

41. Persons travelling about the country as the agents of manufacturers or dealers, seeking orders for goods as agents of one person or firm only, and who are paid a salary, but receive no commissions whatever, should not be required to pay tax as produce or commercial brokers.

42. Apothecaries, confectioners, plumbers, and gas-fitters, whose annual sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, are required to pay, in addition to the special tax, one dollar for every thousand dollars of sales in excess of said twenty-five thousand dollars, the taxes on such excess to be assessed and paid in the manner provided in the case of wholesale dealers.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS will celebrate their Fifteenth Anniversary, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the Church, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, at 7½ o'clock. Very attractive exercises. Tickets 25 cents. A limited number to be had at Kennedy's Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 4 2 2t*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.
APRIL 1, 1867.
The Philadelphia Post Office will hereafter OPEN at 6:30 A. M. and CLOSE at 9 P. M.
4 2 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company.
4 1 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
By resolution of the Board.
3 22 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 3t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL, L., AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 303 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Secretary.
3 30 10t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE ISSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
6 13 ws PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MORRISON HOUSE

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This spacious and elegantly furnished HOTEL remains open for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is the intention of the Proprietor to make it hereafter, as it has been heretofore, equal to any of the city hotels. All its arrangements are excellently adapted to the wishes and tastes of those who have been accustomed to the best the country affords.

JOSEPH MORRISON
3 22 fmw2w PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuthst4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
6 22] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SONG OF IRON.—

I am mighty in the sabre,
Fiercely wielded by the brave;
Glorious in the stalwart steamer,
Laughing at the storm and wave.

Beauteous in the palace pillars,
Saving in the pointed rod,
As it brings the deadly lightning
Quelled and harmless to the sod.

But there is a glorious essence,
Where I take my grandest power,
Giving to the race my surest,
Sweetest aid, in danger's hour.

See! before me fly diseases!
See the darkest hydras bow!
See the rose of health and beauty
Take the palest cheek and brow.

Fly, dyspepsia! fly consumption!
Yes, all ills are crushed at length:
For, I give to that human nature
Only ever needed—strength!

Shall I tell in what great essence
I can thus your spirits cheer up?
Pallid, trembling, dying sufferer,
'Tis the fame of "Peruvian Syrup."

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, a new discovery in medicine that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its vital principle or life element—Iron.
The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.
Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists,

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.
From Mr. James Curlin, of Amesbury, Mass.:—
"I was afflicted with a severe felon on one of my fingers, and tried many remedies without relief. My friends induced me to apply your Salve. In two days it extracted the inflammation from my finger so as to enable me to resume my work. I can almost say that the Salve worked like magic, for it effected a cure without leaving a scar. I unhesitatingly pronounce Grace's Salve an excellent remedy, and do not doubt it will be appreciated throughout the land."
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.
Sold by Apothecaries and Grocers generally. 12 31 4 1 7t

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
3 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE, NEAR VINE ST.
3 23tuths rp J. G. FULLER.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2 stuth3m5p

FURNITURE REDUCED!

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED
To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material consistent with the production of
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuthlm5p
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
3 4 6mw Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation, we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of

CHAMPAGNES
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

We have now in Store and in Bond—
— BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
— BASKETS HEIDSIECK & CO.,
— MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
— CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT,
— CASES MUMM'S VERZENAY,
— CASES MUMM'S ROYAL ROSE,
— CASES MUMM'S CABINET,
— CASES MUMM'S EXTRA DRY,
— CASES MUMM'S GOLD SEAL,
— CASES GREEN SEAL,
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Noire),
— CASES LAC D'OR,
— CASES CARTE D'OR
AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.

The attention of Grocers Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1 19 mwfsmrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE RITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
ROCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
3 13 ws14t PHILADELPHIA.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866;
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

ROOFING.



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MARMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 202 GREEN Street.



T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.
One Paper Box, for TWENTY CENTS, will make 8 pounds first quality HARD SOAP, or 175 pounds first quality SOFT SOAP, for GENERAL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
Full directions accompany each box.
Manufactured by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
To be had of all respectable GROCERS AND APOTHECARIES. The trade supplied at very low rates.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
BROKERS,
3 30 3t] NO. 42 SOUTH FRONT STREET

THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP,
OR,
SAVONINE
ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make FIFTEEN POUNDS of excellent Soap
FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.
Made in this country only by the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,
3 15 fmwlm] WARD J. CAFFEE,
Drug Broker and Commission Merchant,
S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.
Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap,
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE
From Crosse & Blackwell's.
RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC,
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES
ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI
HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Stree

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 23 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, ceases from this date.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, March 30, 1867.

The undersigned has this day commenced the transaction of a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds dealt in.
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on Commission.
MERCANTILE PAPER and LOANS ON COLLATERAL negotiated.
SAMUEL N. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 1 6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment. NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street. NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

HASTINGS
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 6 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ACCIDENTS AND HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Last evening, as the tugboat Willie was coming to alongside of the steamer Jersey Blue, the fireman of the former, named Richard Shaw, in attempting to effect a landing, was caught between the two boats and had his legs badly crushed. Mr. William Brown, of the Harbor Police, removed Shaw to the Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon an old man named John Yager, residing in a small court at the rear of No. 317 Jarden street, was caught between two cars at Fifth and Willow streets, and so jammed as to require some of the iron work to be cut away before he could be extricated. He was finally relieved of his painful position, and removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is thought he is fatally injured.

A boy fourteen years of age, named William Megarry, an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, accidentally fell down a stairway yesterday morning, and was so badly injured that he died speedily. The Coroner held the customary inquest in the case.

Daniel Dunzon, a railroad employe, made a misstep and fell down an embankment on the line of the Baltimore Railroad yesterday, and severely injured his hip. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Kate Holmes, a young woman, was admitted to the Hospital yesterday, with her head badly cut by being struck with a piece of iron, in the hands of a woman with whom she was fighting.

A GRAVE YARD DIFFICULTY.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Allison presiding, a bill in equity has been brought by the First Presbyterian Church of the Northern Liberties, et al., against the Second Presbyterian Church and others, to restrain the latter from proceeding to remove the bodies from the grave yard on Buttonwood street, between Fifth and Sixth. The First Presbyterian Church is a branch of the Second Presbyterian Church, and it is claimed that in the corporation and grant of privileges the right of burial was reserved in the ground which adjoins the church on Buttonwood street. After an argument, involving the corporate as well as individual rights of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, the case was held under advisement by Judge Allison.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. BULLOCK.—Mr. William Bullock, who sustained a serious accident by having his right foot caught in a press at No. 124 Exchange Place, being crushed and lacerated, and of which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday contained an account, is the inventor of the "Bullock" printing press, which promises soon to come into general use.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND TRUSTS.—The Committee of Councils was in session last evening, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Presidents of various fire companies of southern districts, were present by invitation, to devise means for the checking of all further demonstrations of ill-will between their respective adherents. A special committee was appointed, and another meeting arranged for next Tuesday evening.

A HAPPY AFFAIR.—General Harrison Lodge, No. 133, I. O. of O. F., on Monday evening last, presented its treasurer, John C. Sherborne, with an elaborately engrossed series of resolutions, testifying the approval of the organization of his services for the past twenty years. The resolutions were handsomely framed. After the presentation, a very pleasant social was had, which will long be remembered.

RECEIPTS FROM WATER RENTS.—The receipts for water rents during the quarter just ended make a total of $185,580, exhibiting quite a large decrease compared with the receipts during the same period in 1866. All bills unpaid on the 1st of May will have a penalty of 5 per cent. added.

A CORONER'S INQUEST WAS HELD YESTERDAY afternoon on the body of George Speel, aged 73 years, who died suddenly at the public house of Mr. Layer, Point Breeze. The old man ate a hearty supper on Monday evening, and was in his usual good health. He died about 11 o'clock the same night.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—During the month of March 45 persons were admitted to the Soldiers' Home, 78 were discharged or left, and 1 died, leaving 157 in the institution on the 1st of April.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, by some means unknown, the roof of the dry house attached to Matthew Gorgas' mill, on the Wissahickon creek, was burnt off. Loss, $2000.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E. Murdoch will appear this evening as "Rover," in the delightful comedy of *Wild Oats*, supported by Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Frank Lawler, and the whole company. To-morrow night, Bulwer's comedy of *Money*. Friday evening, benefit of Mr. Murdoch.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western will appear in *Leah, the Forsaken*, supported by Mr. George H. Clarke, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., and the whole company.

On Saturday afternoon, grand *East Lynne* matinee.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The sparkling comedy of *Ours* will be performed for the twenty-eighth time. To-morrow (Thursday) evening, benefit of Miss Annie Ward. On Friday, benefit of Mrs. John Drew, when *Ours* will be played for the last time.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The great variety troupe will appear this evening in the usual melange entertainment.

CONCERT HALL.—The Bell Ringers remain with us this week, and present their novel and attractive programme every evening and on Saturday afternoon.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT, Mr. Robert Frazer's new pantomime, is having an immense run at Carncross & Dixey's Opera House. The children, and their parents and guardians, are delighted with it.

IRELAND.—This is the last week of the beautiful tour through Ireland, now on exhibition at the Assembly Buildings. Accomplished artists are each evening in attendance to illustrate with historical sketches, songs, and anecdotes the exquisite views presented.

Pickings from Punch.

Substitutes for Profane Swearing—Adapted to Various Sorts and Conditions of Men.

Lawyer—Tax my bill.
Doctor—Dash my draughts.
Soldier—Snap my stock.
Parson—Starch my surplice.
Bricklayer—I'll be plastered.
Bricklayer's Laborer—Chop my hod.
Carpenter—Saw me.
Plumber and Glazier—Solder my pipes. Smash my panes.
Painter—I'm daubed.
Brewer—I'm mashed.
Engineer—Burst my boiler.
Stoker—Souse my coke.
Costermonger—Rot my taturs.
Dramatic Author—Steal my French Dictionary.
Actor—I'll be hissed.
Tailor—Cut me out. Cook my goose.
Linendraper—Soil my silks. Sell me off.
Grocer—Squash my figs. Sand my sugar. Seize my scales.
Baker—Knead my dough. Scorch my muffins.
Auctioneer—Knock me down.
THE BEGGAR'S PARADISE.—Tattersalls.
THE RISING GENERATION.—The Fenians.

Condition of Arkansas.

A Little Rock (Ark.) letter of March 22, to the Springfield *Republican*, says:—"This is, without exception, one of the most peaceable and quiet of the Southern States. I have travelled through at least half-a-dozen different counties unarmed, both by day and night, and never have been molested in any way. And as far as drunkenness is concerned, it is not half so bad as Massachusetts."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5·42	MOON RISES	5·00
SUN SETS	6·27	HIGH WATER	12·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 19
Hanse	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 21
Java	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
FOR EUROPE.			
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	April 3
New York	New York	Bremen	April 4
England	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 6
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 6
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	April 6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 6
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 6
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr Caroline, McClintock, Millville, Whitall, Tatem & Co.
Schr R. R. Morgan, Jones, Bridgeport, E. V. Glover.
Schr Esther Ann, Anderson, do. do.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Admiral, Haesloop, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. barque Glasgow, Card, from London, with mdse. to H. Karsten.
Brem. barque Atlantic, DeHaan, 70 days from Bremen, with mdse. to Harjes Bros.
Brig Mechanic, Merriman, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to T. Wattson & Son.
Br. brig Regina, Wilkie, 23 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. R. Rue & Son.
Brig Alice Lea, Hering, from St. Domingo, via St. Thomas, 20 days, with mdse. to T. Wattson & Sons.
Brig I. Beurman, Small, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury.
Schr J. L. Clark, Clark, 26 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to W. Cummings & Son. 21st ult., in the Gulf Stream, during a terrific NW. gale, lost deck load (34 puncheons molasses), and a man named E. H. Turner, of Atlantic City, aged 24 years; split sails, etc.
Schr Kate Carlton, Bowden, from Matanzas, bound to Portland—put in in distress, having encountered heavy weather, as before reported.
Schr A. V. Bergen, Thompson, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Steelman, from Egg Harbor, in ballast to captain.
Schr General Grant, Colburn, from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, 8 days from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with corn to James Barratt.
Schr Bird, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Warren, Conwell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Caroline, McClintock, from Millville, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Nuncio, Walter, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Rival, Doane, hence, at San Francisco 2d ult., proceeded direct to Mare Island.
Ship Wyoming, Burton, for Liverpool, was up at New Orleans 26th ult.
Barque C. Starrett, Gregory, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 19th ult.
Barque Royal Charlie, Besse, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Bedford 1st inst.
Brig Iza, Williams, hence, at Manzanilla 7th ult., to sail in ten days on her return.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, hence, was discharging at Trinidad 22d ult.
Brig Despatch, Grozier, from Messina for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult., lat. 36 43, lon. 73 07, short of provisions, and was supplied by schr John Ferris, at Wilmington, N. C.
Brig Estefana, Whittemore, for Philadelphia, was waiting a wind at Trinidad 22d ult.
Schr Salmon Washburn, Taylor, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr Camilla, hence, at St. John, N. B., 29th ult.
Schrs Aid, Somers; M. H. Reed, Benson; and Golden Eagle, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 1st inst.
Schr George Edwards, Weeks, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schrs S. N. Smith, Turner, and E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 31st ult.
Schrs P. Price, Yates; Eliza and Rebecca, Price; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; C. Hill, Cheeseman; Lady Ellen, Jeffers; A. Hammond, Paine; I. Thompson, Baker; J. B. Smith, Williams; G. Girdler, Smith; F. Edwards, Boice; S. C. Carstairs, Price; Eva Belle, Corson; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; Trade Wind, Corson; S. Hotchkiss, Rackett; J. V. Wellington, Torrey; and J. H. Wainwright, Morris, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schr Electric Flash, McDonald, hence, at Marblehead 28th ult.
Schr Harriet Brewster, for Philadelphia or New York, was loading at Mayaguez 7th ult.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, hence, at Richmond 29th ult.
Schr T. Clyde, Taylor, hence, at Aspinwall 20th ult.
Schrs Richard Peterson, Samuel Castner, J. Shay, Lucy Orcutt, and A. H. Cain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 1st inst.
Schr Clara, Davidson, hence, at New London 29th ult.
Schrs Albert Pharo, Shourds; Kate Callahan, Avery; J. S. Whilden, Bowen, hence, at Providence 30th ult.
Schr Wm. P. Cox, Houck, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.
Schrs Henry May, Franklin, and Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, hence, at Providence 31st ult.
Schr C. Fish, Strong, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 29th ult.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, hence, at Salem 31st ult.

DISASTERS.

Ship Brewster, Collins, from New York 14th ult. for San Francisco, returned yesterday leaky. Morning of March 18, in lat. 38 40, lon. 85 45, in a heavy gale sprung a leak. The sea breaking over her stern had started the stern planking, causing a bad leak, and was compelled to throw overboard portions of the cargo to lighten the ship aft. Sounded well, and found three and one-half feet water in the hold. The ship was hove to, and both pumps were kept going for thirteen hours before she was perceptibly relieved of water; but the ship labored so badly it was impossible to proceed on the voyage. One pump was kept going all the time, and the crew were very much exhausted. On the 22d encountered another tremendous gale from the ENE.; washed away bulwarks and spare spars, drawing bolts from decks; the first mate was washed under a spar, breaking his leg; two men were thrown over the wheel, and badly injured, and four others altogether disabled. Both pumps were going fourteen hours before the ship was free from water. The hatch-houses and galley-doors were stove in, and the ship found to have a list to port of about three streaks, caused by cargo settling over to port while hove to. Lost foretopsail, foretopmast staysail, and split several other sails.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

East Coast—Pakefield Gatway.—Notice is hereby given that considerable changes have taken place in the Newcome and Barnard Sands, by which the depth of water of fifteen feet in the Pakefield Gatway has been reduced to three and a half cables in width; and that consequently thereupon the following alterations will be immediately carried into effect:—

The South Newcome Buoy will be moved two and a quarter cables to the southward.

The East Barnard Buoy will be moved two and three-quarter cables to the N.NE.; and

The direction of the red light shown from the Kessingland Lighthouse will be altered to correspond with the change in the Gatway.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, March 7, 1867.

REMOVED.

JOHN THORNLEY,

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,

No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,

Above Fifth, North Side,

Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),

PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,

And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 41 1mrp*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquidas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing, Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth; No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,

NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

1 30 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH PARKER, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of Joseph Parker, Edward T. Parker, and John M. Ogden, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Parker, deceased, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 9, A. D. 1867, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 29 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 31 mwf

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Cannot be broken by falling, and

NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

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PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-BRIGNOLI

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,

For a Limited Season of

FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The Management are highly gratified in announcing that they have succeeded in securing the famous and highly successful Prima Donna,

MADAME EUPHROSYNE PAREPA ROSA,

Who will make on this occasion her first appearance in Opera in Philadelphia. Also, the great Tenor,

SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,

Who will appear in the same roles in which he has been so successful latterly in Paris and London.

The following eminent Artists will constitute the

PAREPA AND BRIGNOLI COMBINATION:

MADAME E. PAREPA ROSA,
MADMAE. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR TAMARO, SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA, SIGNOR SUSINI,
SIGNOR SARTI.

THE ORCHESTRA will be FULL and EFFICIENT, and a SUPERIOR and numerous CHORUS has been engaged expressly.

Musical Directors,
SIGNORS NICOLAO and CARL ROSA.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867,

IL TROVATORE.

Madame PAREPA ROSA as......Leonora
In which role she created the greatest enthusiasm at her Debut in Opera in New York.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as......AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI in his great role of....MANRICO
Signor FORTUNA as......COUNT DI LUNA
Signor SARTI as......FERRANDO

TUESDAY, April 9,

NORMA.

Madame PAREPA as......NORMA

WEDNESDAY,

BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Madame PAREPA as......ROSINA

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of Subscription Tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Single Tickets ready on and after Thursday next, at the Academy, and at Trumpler's. 4 1 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 3,
THIRD NIGHT
of the engagement of the
DISTINGUISHED HISTRIONIC ARTIST,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who has been engaged for a very
LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
and will appear THIS EVENING in his
GREAT IMPERSONATION OF
ROVER,
in O'Keefe's Comedy, in five acts, entitled
WILD OATS,
which will be presented without curtailment.

Rover......Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Lady Amaranth......Miss Josie Orton
Sir George Thunder......Mr. F. F. Mackey
Sim......Mr. W. Lennox
Thursday......MONEY
Friday......Benefit of Mr. MURDOCH

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Box Sheet open six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), April 3,
TWENTY-EIGHTH REPRESENTATION, AND LAST BUT ONE OF
"OURS."
With all its Grand Effects.
MRS. JOHN DREW as......Mary Netley
Thursday—Benefit of Miss WARD.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. DREW.
Twenty-ninth and Last Time of "OURS."
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. HEMPLE.
Monday—CLAIRVOYANCE; OR,
THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
FIRST NIGHT OF EDWIN ADAMS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE WARD,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 4,

on which occasion the following Artists will appear for this night only:—
MISS KATE PALMER,
MISS CLARA FORD,
MISS ALICE HARRISON.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW'S FAILINGS.
Gertrude......Miss ANNIE WARD
Lady Florence......Miss KATE PALMER
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
Jemmy Flannigan......Miss ANNIE WARD
Peggy Anderson......Miss CLARA FORD
Songs by......Miss ALICE HARRISON
UNCLE FOOZLE. [4 2 3t*
Uncle Foozle......Mr. GRIFFITHS

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Glorious Successful Engagement of the Eminent and Charming Young Artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 3,
the beautiful five-act play, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN as......Leah
A devoted and deserted Jewish maiden.
GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 6, at 2 o'clock.
Chairs secured five days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 1,
and every evening during the week.
TWO GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY, April 3, and SATURDAY, April 6.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION OF THREE DISTINCT AND SEPARATE TROUPES! GRAND REUNION of THE TWO PEAK FAMILIES
BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated BERGER FAMILY,
the Largest Troupe of Bell Ringers in the World.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents extra. No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 Cents. Adults, 50 Cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Matinee—Doors open at 2. To commence at 3. Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. [4 1 6t
The Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. J. C. GOODHUE, Business Manager.

IRELAND! IRELAND!!
ONE WEEK MORE,
AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
MONDAY, April 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
a Magnificently Illustrated Tour of
THE EMERALD ISLE,
Historical, Humorous, and Legendary, with Lecture, Songs, and Comic Irish Stories.
Admission......25 Cents
Commence at 8 o'clock. 4 1 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS.

EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.

Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by

G. W. PITCHER,

Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures,
And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,

3 29 1m] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

NOW READY—HARLEM, AND OTHER POEMS. BY R. J. LEEDOM.
"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress upon the heart."—*Germantown Telegraph.*
For sale by T. E. ZELL & CO., Publishers,
3 9 mwsim* Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for Cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [3 30 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
April 4, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [3 29 5t
SPECIAL SALE OF 5000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.
Full lines London white jaconets, tape checks, Victoria lawns, Swiss mulls, nainsooks, satin stripes, etc., embroidered muslin and lace curtains and curtain muslins.
N. B.—We call especial attention to the above of a favorite importation.
5000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Full lines men's, women's and boys' bleached, brown, blue, and mixed cotton hose.
2000 PARIS SHAWLS.
Embracing full lines very rich open and filled centres broche long and broche border, stella, and new spring style Llama shawls, in great variety.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 5, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 30 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 8, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready on morning of sale. [4 2 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.
Also, 200 cases men's and boys' hats and caps in large variety. [4 3 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth St.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, IRON CHESTS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
4th instant, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms. [4 2 2t

REAL ESTATE.
THOMAS & SONS' SALE.
VERY VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue, extending through to WATER Street; an extensive WHARF, River Delaware, 75 feet front.
On TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Delaware avenue, south of Callowhill street, No. 350; the lot containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 155 feet to Water street; two fronts. It is well and substantially built and in good repair; has gas, water, fire-proof, iron shutters, etc. Also, a large and valuable wharf, commencing 50 feet south of Callowhill street, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 280 feet. The pier is 48 feet wide fronting on the avenue, and on the dock on the south side, 27 feet 1 inch adjoining Mitchell's dock, which is 26½ feet wide, the two forming a dock 53½ feet wide, sufficient to accommodate the largest steamships. The pier is 280 feet long of different widths, as shown on the plan, which may seen at the Auction Rooms. The dock on the north side of the pier is 17½ feet wide, adjoining the corporation dock, 26½ feet wide, making together 44 feet width dock. The water in the dock south side of the pier is 18 feet deep and on the north side 15 feet deep, both at low water. The whole will be sold together as one property.
Clear of all incumbrance.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30s w7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED CHROMOS, FINE STEEL PLATE AND COLORED ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2 and 3,
At 11 o'clock morning and 7½ o'clock evening of each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a large and extensive assortment of fine foreign Chromos, Steel Plate and Colored Engravings, all richly mounted in velvet and fine gold-leaf frames.
Open for examination on Saturday. [3 29 5t

A. D'HUYVETTER'S FOURTH SALE OF HIGHEST CLASS PAINTINGS AND LAST SALE OF THE SEASON AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, to sell by auction,
On Thursday and Friday, April 4 and 5,
At 7½ o'clock, his entire invoice of
HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,
selected with great care and judgment from undoubted sources, including many important and well-known works of highly esteemed and eminent artists of the English, French, Dusseldorf, and Flemish schools.
The Paintings will be on view, *free*, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on Monday morning, April 1, and remain open day and evening until nights of sale.
Sale peremptory. [3 29 7t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. [3 1 5t

SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE.
On Friday morning,
At the auction store, will be sold—
1 seven-octave rosewood Piano Forte, made by Ernest Gabler, New York.
COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS.
Also, several superior walnut and oak counting-house desks and tables. [4 3 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FIRST LARGE SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF 400 CASES STRAW GOODS, FOR SPRING OF 1867.
We will sell,
On Friday Morning,
April 5, 1867, by catalogue, on a credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, 400 cases Straw Goods, of newest spring shapes, consisting in part of, viz.:—Ladies' new styles Split Straw, Rough and Ready, Coburg, Pamela, Tape, and fancy Bonnets.
Also, ladies', misses', and children's fine Split Straw, fancy China Pearl and Coburg Hats of newest spring shapes, to which the early and particular attention of buyers is invited. [4 2 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, April 8, will include
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of George Emerick, deceased. Established Tavern Stand, corner of RIDGE Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Streets.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1635 North THIRTEENTH Street.
GERMANTOWN—Seven Elegant Building Sites, East WALNUT Lane, East TULPEHOCKEN and MORTON Streets.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING—No. 2129 LOCUST Street.
CENTRE COUNTY—Two Tracts of Land, Upper Bald Eagle township, near Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1353 and 1355 SHIPPEN Street. 3 23 4 2t§
Irredeemable Ground-Rent, $21·25 per annum.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 5, will include:—
Brick Clay Lot, 6 acres, Gray's lane and Race street, Twenty-fourth Ward.
Valuable Tavern Stand, N. W. corner Salmon street and Lehigh avenue, Twenty-fifth Ward. Lot 17 feet 6 inches by 63 feet 2 inches.
Ten Valuable Building Lots, Vine street, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, each 50 feet front by 204 feet deep.
Neat Dwelling House, Burlington, N. J.; lot 200 feet by 150 feet.
Neat Stone Dwelling, Sixty-fourth and Callowhill streets, two-and-a-half stories, ten rooms; lot 225 feet by 245 feet; three fronts.
Plan and photograph at office.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Friday, April 5,
at 12 o'clock, noon, will include—
250 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company.
2200 shares Bruner Oil Company.
$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. coupon bonds, due and payable July 2, 1871, interest payable 2d January and July, without deduction for United States or State taxes, with option at any time before maturity to convert into the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
$4000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company seven per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. [4 3 2t

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Accept the Donation of a Certain Lot of Ground from David Landreth.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a conveyance to be prepared and executed to the city of Philadelphia, in fee of all that certain strip or piece of ground situate in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on a line which commences on the south side of Federal street, at a distance of twenty feet eastward from a corner of land late of John Sober, being also a corner of ground now belonging to the city of Philadelphia, which point is at the distance of seventy-eight feet southward and from the south side of Federal street aforesaid, thence extending eastward along the said ground of the city of Philadelphia one hundred and fifty feet to a point, thence south 15 deg. 15 min., east twenty-two feet to a point, and thence north 15 deg. 15 min., west twenty-two feet to the place of beginning. Clear of all incumbrance. The said lot of ground having been tendered to the city of Philadelphia as a free grant, by David Landreth, a citizen of said city.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature for the Repeal of the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Seven-and-three-tenths Bonds.

Whereas, A supplementary act to the act incorporating the City of Philadelphia, passed March 30th, 1866, authorizes and empowers the Councils of the said city to issue bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, bearing interest at a rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum;

And whereas, The cause for such extraordinary authority no longer exists, and is unnecessary for the welfare of the City of Philadelphia, as the six per cent. bonds issued by the city are now selling at the par value;

And whereas, It would be unjust to the Five and Six per cent. bondholders, and deleterious to their interest if Councils should issue said loan; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State be most respectfully requested to repeal so much of the supplementary act to the act incorporating the City of Philadelphia, approved March 30th, 1866, as gives the Councils of the said city the authority to issue bonds bearing an interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 2 1t Mayor of Philadelpuia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor and Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to commence legal proceedings immediately, as provided under the act of February 7, 1832, against such person or persons, agent or agents, who are causing to have emptied or drained into the Schuylkill river, between Fairmount and Flat Rock dams, or the tributaries entering the river between these points, any improper substance tending to destroy the purity of said river, and that the said officers are empowered to take such action as they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers.

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

Will the Connecticut Election Delay Reconstruction?

Sincere regret must be entertained by the Republican party, and with it by all lovers of the Union, over the result of the Connecticut election. We do not speak of that event in a partisan sense. Viewed in its influence on the radical party, it is an insignificant accident, which will not delay the progress of the principles for which the Republican party has battled since its birth. What effect can the loss of three votes have on the majority of four-fifths of the House of Representatives? Of what consequence is the accession of Mr. English to the gubernatorial chair of the little State of Connecticut on the destinies of a national organization? In its actual result it is extremely trivial. So, also, in its proximate effect. It is all very well to say that the signs of the times indicate the demoralization of the radical party. Even if the Connecticut election was a precursor of a revolution in Northern sentiment, it would not be felt until a lapse of two years, and by that time the South would either have succumbed to the Military bill or else cease to be within the power of resurrection. And when it is remembered that it is really no contention whatever, but only an accident brought about by the introduction of the labor question on the one side and the nomination of weak candidates on the other, we are willing to let the Democracy derive what comfort it can from the "unprecedented triumph." They may head their articles, "The Dawn," or "Dinna ye hear the slogan," and the like, but so far as the North is concerned, we do not fear the result.

The effect, however, on the South we anticipate with anxiety. Will the Southern people be deluded into the belief that a revolution at the North has commenced, and will they leave the path on which they are just entering, and return once more to their perverse wanderings? We earnestly hope, for their own sake and for the sake of our common country, that they will not. Never will a people have made a more disastrous, a more ruinous error than will the Southerners, if they believe the Democratic party of the North is again coming into power, and trust to it for support. The articles on the part of the Democratic journals are calculated to produce such a result, and it is, therefore, that we fear the consequence at the South. The late Rebel section has just commenced to take the steps which will lead once more to harmony between the late antagonists in battle. It has just commenced to see the condition of affairs in the true light, and act more wisely. In so doing it is hastening towards a restoration of its rights, and a representation in Congress. If this petty triumph in Connecticut induces it to turn from the road pointed out by reason and necessity, and if it leans on that broken reed, the Democratic party, it will make itself an example which will be a lesson to readers of history. The great body of the people of the North are sincerely rejoiced at the prospect of the readmission of the South and the establishment of the old friendly relations. But at the same time they are determined that, if the South will not submit willingly, and accept in good faith the new order of things, or must be made to submit by a rod of iron. We have the motto of Richelieu, "Use all means to conciliate; failing these, *all means to crush*." A general and sweeping confiscation may, and doubtless will ensue, if the military reconstruction is discarded. As lovers of our great country, as sincere friends of all sections, we earnestly beg the Southern people, for their own safety as well as the national good, not to be misled by the election in a little hesitating State, but act like men and secure your rights of citizenship by conforming to the laws.

The Democratic Attacks on President Johnson.

Our Democratic contemporary of this morning contains another savage attack upon President Johnson, in regard to the trial of Mrs. Surratt. It makes a pretense of attacking the "radicals," "Stanton," "Speed," etc., but this is only a blind, as everybody knows that Mr. Johnson was the responsible party in that whole affair. He ordered the Military Commission to try Mrs. Surratt. He approved the sentence of death. He refused the applications made for her pardon. Without his command not a hair of her head could have been touched, except by a court of law. It is, therefore, of course, the sheerest hypocrisy to try to lay the fault, if any there be in the case, at anybody's door except at Mr. Johnson's. There was no man in the nation, at that time, so clamorous for the punishment of Rebels as he. No man, apparently, so anxious to ferret out and punish the assassins of Mr. Lincoln as he. He charged Mr. Davis with complicity in that terrible crime—a charge, by-the-way, which he has never retracted—and offered a reward for his arrest as one of the assassination conspirators. We repeat, therefore, that if anybody is to blame in the matter of Surratt, President Johnson is the man. And it would be more candid in our Democratic newspapers to direct their attacks openly at him, rather than do it by implication and inuendo.

The Proposed Taxation of Churches.

The bill now before our Legislature proposing the imposition of taxes upon churches, the same as upon other corporations, is creating no little excitement in the religious community. The exact terms of the bill are that no churches shall be exempt except such as receive an annual revenue "*from the sale or rent of pews*" of less than $2500, or such as have their seats or pews free to all without payment of rent, and whose annual revenue from all sources does not exceed $2500.

The first thing that strikes us in this proposition is that it reaches city churches almost exclusively. There are few country or village churches that have a revenue exceeding $2500 per annum; and yet they may be proportionately as able to pay taxes as the city churches. There are few city churches that can get along with less than $2500 income, while there are not many in the country that reach that amount. A country church with $2000 revenue is a far richer church in proportion than a city church with $3000.

Again, no matter what may be the real value of a church's property, if it do not raise a revenue of $2500 from its pew-rents, it goes untaxed, unless it be a church with free pews, and then it is untaxed if its total revenue from all sources does not exceed $2500. But what is to be deemed in these cases the "revenue of a church?" Many of our churches contribute largely to various charities; are these charitable contributions part of their revenues?

It may as well be remembered that churches are not established for purposes of gain. They do not declare dividends to their stockholders. They are not conducted as commercial enterprises. It is true that some of them become articles of luxury, ministering to the pomp and pride and vainglory of those connected with them. But such is not the character of the vast majority of them. Many of their edifices are costly, but they are objects of public taste and culture. A noble church or cathedral has a public utility, merely as a work of art, which is worthy the attention of the intelligent legislator. We believe it has not been usual among the nations of the earth to tax such things as these.

We do not allude to the higher claims of churches as the promoters of public morality, the dispensers of charity, the educators of youth, and the conservators of order and civilization generally. These may or may not be grounds upon which they are entitled to exemption from taxation. We do not think the measure likely to prove either a popular or a wise one. We have no fears, however, that it would result in a general closing of our churches. Its simple result would be to add so much more to the cost of maintaining them.

League Island.

This morning the Government Commission to examine League Island visited that locality, and, we hope, arrived at some definite conclusion in regard to its merits. We are tired of having committees come to this city, ride to the island, look wise, and then do nothing. We do not know how many such investigations have been received by the Mayor and a Committee of Councils, but we really think it is time that we had some definite action. All the advantages of League Island have been placed before the authorities and the public four years ago. Why, then, shall we not have immediate action? Instead of sending a commission to investigate, we hope that the next arrivals will be engineers to project and artisans to erect the long-talked-of Navy Yard. Let us now have action; we have already discoursed more than enough on its perfectly obvious merits.

A Sound and Important Decision.—The Georgia papers report that Judge Erskine, of the United States District Court, has, during its present term at Atlanta, ruled in effect that the adjudications of Southern State Courts during the war are of no binding effect. The point is said to have come up in this way:—The plaintiff in the United States Court sued on a note, and Mr. Hansell, counsel for the defendant, interposed the plea that it had already been sued upon in a State Court, and judgment rendered therein. Judge Erskine overruled the plea, on the ground that there were no Courts in Georgia from the date of the ordinance of secession to the close of the war which a United States Court would recognize. This is a sound, common-sense decision. There were no Governments in the South during the war except Rebel ones, and these we always refused to recognize.

A Business Suggestion to Barnum.—The great showman, Barnum, comes out of his contest defeated politically, it is true, but triumphant in having obtained the largest amount of gratuitous advertising ever bestowed upon any man of his profession in this country. The affair must have been worth tens of thousands of dollars to his museum. If Barnum can now make a bargain with English, to exhibit the latter as the only living specimen of the otherwise extinct species of Northern Democratic Governors, he will have made a greater "strike" than he did in Tom Thumb or Jenny Lind, or even in the woolly horse.

Cotton.—The prediction of a very short crop of cotton last season has not been realized. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the season, drouth, frost, etc., the amount already marketed shows the crop to have been a very fair one.

According to the New Orleans *Times*, the amount of cotton which has come to hand since September 1 of last year was 1,524,023 bales, showing a supply in six months equal to the estimated amount, at the beginning of the season, that would be in the market during the whole year.

Pork.—The total number of hogs packed at all prominent points in the West during the season just past, amounts to nearly two and one-half millions. There is an increase over last year of more than seven hundred thousand. Cincinnati has ceased to be the greatest pork market of the country, that honor now belonging to Chicago, which this year packed 635,732 hogs against 462,610 packed at Cincinnati. Illinois stands first as a State in this business, Ohio next, Indiana third, and Missouri fourth. The quality of the pork packed this year is said to be unusually good.

Lumber.—The lumber business is said to have been prosecuted, during the past winter, with great energy and success. In the great pineries of Canada, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the amount of lumber got out, and either manufactured or ready for manufacturing, is very large. The amount of lumber on hand in Chicago on the 1st of January was larger than ever before since 1858.

In our State, and in the adjacent districts of Southern New York, the business has been very brisk, and the production large.

Legal Reform in New York.—New York is far ahead of this State in all matters of legal reform. While we are discussing a measure which she long ago adopted, viz., the admission of testimony of parties to civil actions, the New York Senate has passed a bill which provides that, in the trial of indictments, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offenses, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness.

A Profitable Trip.—The first trip of the Pacific mail steamship Colorado, from San Francisco to China and Japan and back again, is said to have proved more successful pecuniarily than was anticipated. Fifty thousand dollars profits are set down to the credit of the new enterprise. There is no doubt that when the line once becomes well established, it will prove to be a very remunerative one. The trade of the East has heretofore enriched all engaged in it.

Business Done at the City Treasurer's Office.—Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer, has paid out since the first of this month $300,000 to pay the salaries of school teachers, police officers, and all salaried persons employed by the city Government, for the month of March, ending on the 30th. This is doing well for business in the City Treasury.

Recruiting.—Recruiting in the regular army is said to be more brisk than it has been at any previous time since the war. The dullness of business is leading many men who were in the volunteer service during the war to now enter the regular service.

FIRE IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

That fatality which would seem to hover around the Academy of Music has been again apparent. It appears on Monday evening, through the carelessness of a Mr. Jacob Gosche, librarian and general property overseer of the establishment, that while turning off the gas in a small chamber used as a libretto and music store-room he twisted the key too far round, so that an escape of gas was the inevitable consequence, filling the apartment, after the door had been closed, to its utmost capacity. Shortly before the doors of the building were thrown open, Mr. Gosche, having occasion to arrange some libretto copies of the evening's performance, proceeded with a lighted taper to the storeroom; but on opening the door an explosion instantly took place, dashing him to the floor and injuring him so severely that he had to be taken in a carriage to his residence. His face and chest were disfigured in a shocking manner, and up to a late hour last night he continued in a critical condition. The shock caused by the explosion was seriously felt throughout the entire building, jarring the mirrors and glassware in the bar-rooms, and occasioning consternation of a most alarming character among the employes who were in the building at the time. Had the affair occurred one hour later, it is more than probable there would have been a large sacrifice of human life. The alarm was at once rung; but, owing to a rather mysterious and somewhat unaccountable arrangement, the firemen failed to discover the whereabouts of the fire. It was, however, after considerable trouble, extinguished with the hose attached to the place. Although two officers of the Eighteenth precinct were on duty during the evening, it is singularly strange that when either the Captain or any of his subordinates belonging to that precinct were approached on the subject for information, a mysterious shake of the head and an assurance that they "had not heard anything about the matter whatever" was their uniform reply. That there is a screw loose somewhere is plainly evident.

In connection with the above subject the following letter will assist to inform the public what measure of danger they incur on account of the insufficiency of modes of escape furnished to the building in question in the event of a fire occurring during a performance:—

Dear Sir:—I consider it my duty to request you to call the attention of the public to the danger all are liable to who may visit the family circle at the new Academy of Music in Fourteenth street. The writer went there last evening for the first, and probably also for the last time. The only means of passing out are by two stairways about six feet wide. There were in the circle at least fifteen hundred persons, about two hundred of whom were ladies. Should the building take fire at such a time, or even an alarm be raised, the loss of life would be frightful. I trust you will send one of your reporters to visit this place, and let all who patronize the "family circle" at the Academy realize the risk they run of being either crushed or burned to death.

A Reader.

New York, March 27, 1867. —*N. Y. Herald*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*,"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

Because—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.

Because—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

Because—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

Because—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

Because—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.

Because—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clear, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wtm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HOW TO INVEST MONEY TO MAKE IT YIELD A HANDSOME PROFIT—AT THE SAME TIME BENEFIT THE PEOPLE.—The projectors of the OAKDALE SKATING PARK AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, on March the 29th, 1867, desire it to be distinctly understood that this organization is not a mere speculation. It is a perfectly safe investment; and those who take the stock will build up a permanent institution for the benefit of the people of Philadelphia, and at the same time eventually realize a handsome dividend—a hundred per cent. better than Five-twenties, Seven-thirties, Ten-forties, or State or city scrip, or the bonds of any public or private corporation.

Let us see what *one hundred dollars* in the stock of the Oakdale Association will do:—Suppose, reader, you are a man of family? It is your sacred duty to support it if you can. If you are able to support your family, and do not do it, you are not wanted to subscribe to this stock. A careful father, if he is able to do so, will get his life insured for the benefit of his family in case of his death; but in subscribing to the Oakdale Park stock that father may live to see his child or children realize quite a handsome sum in a few years. Reader, we will suppose, simply for illustration, that you have a child ten years old. You subscribe *one hundred dollars*, for which you will receive a certificate for ten shares of the stock. By the time that child reaches the age of twenty-one years—just as he is about to engage in the great battle of life—he will find himself worth *one thousand dollars*; for the ten shares purchased for him will certainly increase in value to this extent by that time. Besides this, there will be eleven years of dividends, which will far exceed any stock subscription concern ever organized in any part of the world. These dividends, it is estimated, will equal the one hundred dollars invested in the short period of three years. Make the calculation yourself. The property around Oakdale is being taken up for building purposes at what is considered fair market rates. I consider them a little too high; but, nevertheless, they are being taken up at a rate which must be the guide in business operations.

If the Oakdale Park was arranged into building lots at the present time at the same rate, it would yield over three hundred thousand dollars, thus making your ten shares of stock worth three hundred dollars at once. The charter, however, makes it incumbent to establish the proposed Institution, which the owner is firmly and honestly bound to carry into effect, and you will reap the benefit in magnificent dividends. The Park contains about five hundred and fifty-seven thousand square feet. You can, therefore, make your own calculation, allowing space for the streets.

Circulars containing the prospectus will be distributed in a few days, as soon as the arrangements can be made. They will be distributed in one day. These returns will be received up to 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, April 15, at the temporary office, No. 523 MINOR Street. They may be sent by post or otherwise. Personal application may be made at the office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on the following days, commencing with MONDAY, the 8th inst., and continuing until noon on MONDAY, the 15th. CHARLES C. WILSON,

1t Special Agent for the Owner of Oakdale Park.

☞ RESOLVED, THAT WE WILL PROtect all the Journeymen Plasterers that are now in our employ, or that come to work during the strike, by giving them the preference.

By order of the EMPLOYING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION.

GEORGE GORDON, President,
J. T. Allen, Secretary.

A meeting of the Association will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at the Hall of the Washington Hose House. All Employing Plasterers are invited to attend. 1t*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 523 MINOR street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.

4 3 1t] CHARLES C. WILSON,
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

☞ WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at 228 WALNUT Street, (Room No. 11,) on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President,

April 4th, 1867. WM. NEILSON, Secretary. 4 3 5t

WHITE SHIRTS
SUPERSEDED.

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
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THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which looks better than linen—never rumples, and which, when soiled, may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge. One will last for months. With one of these over your colored shirt, you may go to LONDON AND BACK WITHOUT A CHANGE OF LINEN. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have but a few minutes' work.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES VEXATION,
SAVES LABOR,
PRESERVES APPEARANCES,

And keeps the housewife in a good humor. It is a great step towards abolishing the wash-tub nuisance. One will cost but 75 cents. Go to the Furnishing Store and get one at once.

MANUFACTORY:
NO. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SECOND STORY.

1t 4p A. C. McCURDY.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES,
And Wholesale Dealers in GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S, and FREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will be furnished by the undersigned, at the lowest market price, without commission, in sums to suit purchasers:—

P. H. BRICE & CO.
GAW, BACON & CO.
T. WHELEN & CO.
COOPER & GRAFF.
JAMES HOPKINS & CO.
C. D'INVILLIERS & CO.
BOWEN & FOX.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.
F. I. SYLVESTER.
H. L. FELL & BROTHER.
JOHN ROSS, JR.
LEVY & DOUGLASS.
CARSON & GRAHAM.
FISHER & BROTHER.
R. ELLIS & CO.
4 3 1m] SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 3 1m] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW SIX PER CENT. LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Free of all State, County, and Municipal Taxes,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
Stock Commission Brokers,
4 3 1w] NO. 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN
FOR SALE BY
JOHNSON & TINGLEY,
STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 134 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD in New York and Philadelphia. 4 2 6t

NEW PENNSYLVANIA
6 PER CENT. LOAN,
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA
NEW STATE 6s,

FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, on as favorable terms as sold by other parties. Orders solicited.

CHARLES B. KEEN,
4 3 wthss3t NO. 325 WALNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEER.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
PARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1§

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,
FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, by
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
For Sale, Without Commission,
BY
J. E. RIDGWAY,
BANKER,
4 3 1m] NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN FROM EVERY COUNTY in the United States to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, room 1, second floor and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER churn butter from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day; costs but 30 cents and sells for $3. County and State rights for sale. 4 2 6t*

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT-CUTTER, to go to New York. Must be an experienced hand. Address C. L. LOCKWOOD, No. 319 BROADWAY, New York, giving reference and salary required. 1t*

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO TRAVEL to Europe. Apply at J. C. BROWN, Commercial Hotel. 4 1

W. H. DESKS. IIINTH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT.
4 3 1m rp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

DR. SCHENCK AND HIS MEDICINES.

An Extract from the Boston Journal.

No physician in the whole country is better or more widely known than Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, who visits our city weekly, and who has a permanent office at No. 35 Hanover street. We have on several occasions visited Dr. Schenck's rooms; we have seen his patients (for the second or third time, perhaps), and noticed the improvement in some of them; we have heard the Doctor address them in a body, when his limited time would not enable him to examine them separately; and we now add our encomiums to the thousands heretofore given him. His name is gratefully familiar to thousands of households in the land, for he has happily rescued from consuming disease and restored to health thousands upon thousands who had been the dreary round of the regular, irregular, and other doctors, and given over as hopeless. Himself rescued, as it were, from the impending grave, while apparently in the last stages of consumption, it is not a matter of wonder that he has entire confidence in the restorative powers of his own medicine. He is as strong, vigorous, and labor-enduring a man as one would be likely to see in going over the city a whole month. The fact that he practises his arduous profession the entire day, and then travels the entire night to reach his next office, as from Boston to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore each week, indicates both the pressure of his business and the extraordinary demands upon his physical nature. If he was not "as tough as a truck horse," to use a homely but expressive comparison, he could not hold out as he does, and maintain his vigorous health and an exuberant flow of animal spirits. The secret of it is in having cured himself by the right sort of remedies, and resorting to them personally whenever occasion requires. What was seemingly so miraculous in his case is not a whit more than is witnessed in hundreds of cases monthly under his treatment. The plain and emphatic truth is, his medicines act with and assist nature, instead of running counter to her methods. In this important respect they differ essentially from those used by the regular faculty. His theory of disease, management of patients, and kindred matters are also in contrast to other physicians, and so much so as to render his system peculiar and original. In the cure of pulmonary complaints, affections of the liver and stomach, we presume Dr. Schenck now stands at the head of American practitioners. This is certainly the case, if the number of cures he effects is an indication of skill and correct doctrine. Dr. Schenck has three preparations which are accomplishing most remarkable results, viz.:—

1. Pulmonic Syrup.
2. Seaweed Tonic.
3. Mandrake Pills.

These are the magic wands which he wields with such wonderful, beneficent effects. With these he attacks the strongholds of disease, and achieves successes which are the admiration and astonishment of the public. With the marvellous healing virtues of these compounds, added to the good advice of the Doctor, there are few cases indeed that are not followed by all that the patient can hope. His method of expelling diseases from the system is thus made direct, simple, and effective. He does not experiment with and victimize those who seek him for treatment. He knows just what his medicines will and won't do, and no one will be left in doubt as to the matter. If we know him, he does not want any patient's money that cannot be helped or cured. People who have bad lungs, bad livers, and bad stomachs should advise with Dr. Schenck, for he is the man to help them. The trio of bads just named comprehend, or cause, about all the maladies flesh is heir to, and once taken in hand in the right manner, a cure is likely to follow. Dr. Schenck makes the stomach clean and strong and healthy, and puts it in working order as a starting point. This is in fact the foundation of his cures. He then sets it to making the material for good blood, to be sent over the whole body. Very sensibly and naturally, he believes in making the mill grind the corn. Of course, the liver and other organs are looked after sharply at the same time. It is not probable that any disease which is at all curable within his line of practice would resist Dr. Schenck's most admirable combination of specifics, and the sick may therefore go to him with every expectation of restored health —the greatest of human blessings.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 6 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

Another Opportunity is again offered our art connoisseurs to compete for a magnificent collection of high-class Modern Paintings, on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 4 and 5. They have been carefully and judiciously selected by Mr. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerpt, from among the studios of the most celebrated artists of the French, English, Dusseldorf, and Flemish schools, and are now arranged for exhibition, free, in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. As this is the last sale to be held there, and as the time is short to view them, we would urge our readers to call and examine them. Sale positively without reserve, by B. Scott, Jr.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items See Third Page.]

The "Opening" in Spring Millinery—Some Account of the New Styles and Prices.—Time was when there was such an occasion in this city as "Opening Day." But of late this simultaneous display of the new styles of bonnets for the first time has been given up, and the most we can now say is, that there is an "opening" season, which, as far as our information extends, commenced on Thursday of last week, and is still under way.

Owing, perhaps, to the prevailing stagnation in business, there appears to be somewhat of a disinclination on the part of people who wear bonnets to invest in such an article for spring use as will render it necessary for them to make another purchase as summer approaches. The tendency, therefore, is to a consolidation of the customary spring and summer seasons into one, and the leading dealers have made their arrangements accordingly.

In the matter of prices, we are happy to be able to note a material reduction on those of last season. It is a positive fact that a decent bonnet—using the term "decent" in the technical sense, wherein it has a signification akin to respectable—can be procured for the paltry sum of eight dollars. Handsome bonnets, technically so called, are quoted at from $10 to $20. And if any one is disposed to "go higher," scarcely a fashionable establishment can be stumbled into where a covering for the head is not to be found on sale at from $30 to $50.

With respect to the shapes of bonnets, their name and their number are legion. This morning we counted on a single table in a fashionable establishment no less than twenty-five different styles, of which no two were precisely alike in outline. In one respect, however, there was a marked similarity, on the general prevalence of which we feel at liberty to congratulate our lady readers. We refer to the increase in the size of the "loves" and "ducks of a bonnet," the wearing of which, during the coming season, has been decreed by Fashion, in one of her more sober and sensible moods. In truth, a spring and summer bonnet of this season is almost large enough to answer the ostensible purpose for which it is worn—that is to say, to cover the head of the wearer. The prevailing shapes likewise render it absolutely necessary to wear them on the back of the head, as well as on the top. There is also to be noticed in most of the styles a small round surface raised slightly above the remainder of the fabric, which the imagination can easily elevate to the dignity of a crown.

In the material of the new styles, and their colors, there appears to be nothing particularly novel. The most artistic specimens on exhibition, which are those of Parisian manufacture, are composed of a mixture of straw gimps, velvet, silk, and lace, with straw ornaments. Some of these are decidedly unique in construction, and all of them are highly fashionable in appearance. There is a marked improvement in the strings, as well as in other respects, the broad ribbons of the last styles having given place to narrow ones of plain colors, which are frequently edged with lace. Strings of illusion, lace, and white crape are also quite prevalent, and these approach the out-going ribbons in width, the alleged object being to impart a fullness to the face of the wearer.

It is in variety and style of ornamentation that the new styles are most sensational. Pearl drops, fringes, and other jingling fixtures are held in high estimation. There are also many novelties in flowers, fruits, and leaves; the latter being particularly sought after when they are of a bronzed autumnal tint. Maribeau fringes and flowers are also quite popular. They are very graceful and becoming, and expensive in proportion.

There is an endless variety in the styles of hats, the different kinds being chiefly distinguished from each other by the manner of trimming. For this purpose velvet, wheat, fruits, flowers, and laces are arranged in every conceivable fashion. The different shapes can be arranged in three general classes—those with wide, flat brims, which are generally of light and plain colors; those whose closely-rolled brims resemble the ordinary turban; and those which are without a brim proper, but are surmounted by a sort of shield or supernumerary brim, generally encircling the whole fabric. In children's hats, those with low round crowns, are most prevalent.

So much for the bonnets themselves. With respect to the "openings," Messrs. Wood & Cary, of No. 725 Chesnut street; Mad'lle Keogh, of No. 904 Walnut street; Aaron E. Carpenter, of No. 54 North Eighth street; E. P. Sill, of No. 720 Arch street; Miss E. M. Redmond, of No. 1300 Walnut street; M. Bernheim, of No. 145 North Eighth street; the Misses Ferris, of No. 920 Chesnut street; and Messrs. Taber & Harbert, of No. 9 North Fourth street, are now open. The establishments of Thomas Morgan, of No. 408 Arch street, and No. 72 North Fourth street; Mrs. M. E. Roelofs, South Broad street, below Washington avenue; Mrs. Fling, of No. 637 Arch street; and Weyl & Rosenheim, of No. 726 Chesnut street, open to-day.

To-morrow the spring trade will be still further inaugurated by the openings of S. D. Willits, of No. 137 N. Ninth street; Mrs. H. Wright, of No. 137 Pine street; Mrs. M. Thomas, of No. 252 S. Second street; Miss Askam, of No. 15 S. Ninth street; Mrs. M. T. Clift, of No. 525 South street; Mrs. M. A. Kinnear, of No. 1208 Chesnut street; Miss M. J. Kelley, of No. 708 S. Second street; Mrs. C. A. King, of No. 230 S. Eleventh street; and the Misses O'Bryan, of No. 1107 Walnut street.

Scott's Art Gallery — D'Huyvetter's Fourth Great Sale of Modern Paitings.—This gentleman, who has been so arduously engaged in collecting the finest specimens o paintings for many years past, offers to th public a fourth opportunity to obtain valuabl and beautiful works of art.

A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., has imported th major part of this collection, and has added to it many pieces executed by our own justly celebrated countrymen

The specimens of foreign importation are th works of eminent living artists of the old German schools, who have obtained a reputa tion unprecedented. This superb assortmen of the highest class of paintings number one hundred and eighty-four pieces, embracing all the various scenes and representations o which the mind can conceive, and are now ready for free exhibition in the eastern gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where they await close and critical examination by connoisseurs, or all who love the beautiful in art. The sales take place at Scott's familiar and well-known gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 4 and 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Among the many noted artists whose skill is represented in the collection, are Verwee and A. Maes, of Brussels, whose pictures of landscape and cattle are almost nature itself. Van Bree's "Candle light Effects," Lampe's "Interior and Figures," Shaep's marine pieces, De Vogel's landscapes, Van Humme's portraits, Van Der Warden's flowers, Van Severdonck's pastoral scenes, and Koekoek's woody landscapes, besides many pictures by Philadelphia artists, cannot fail of being appreciated, and will no doubt excite great competition. In consequence of the importance of the sale tickets will be given gratuitously to all who apply to the auctioneer, B. Scott, Jr.

The Odd Fellows' Thanksgiving Day.—The committee of representatives from lodges meeting at the hall at Third and German streets, have agreed upon the following programme for the observance of the Thanksgiving day in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, pursuant to the proclamation of the Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States:—

The members of lodges meeting in the hall named will assemble at their lodge rooms at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the 26th of April, and proceed in a body, at 10 o'clock, to Trinity Church, Catherine street, below Third. Here an address appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Daniel Washburne, D. D., Past Grand Master and Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In addition to the address, some excellent music will be given, and other exercises will occur.

The convention of representatives of lodges meeting in the halls at Sixth and Cresson streets, and Third and Brown streets, are also moving in this matter, and will celebrate the occasion on the 26th in proper manner, at several up-town churches. Among the eminent speakers in the Order whom we have heard mentioned as orators for the occasion, we note the names of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, Hon. Elizur Wright, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Hon. J. P. Sanders, M. W. Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia.

A Waif.—An officer passing through the Girard market, near Lawrence street, last night, heard sundry noises and squallings, apparently from a diminutive specimen of humanity in need. So after search he exhumed from behind sundry boxes under a counter of a meat stall, a male infant in good health, and about two months old.

Destructive Fire at Manayunk — Schofield's Woollen Mills in Ruins—Loss of $160,000. — About twenty minutes before 11 o'clock last evening, fire was discovered by a chance passer-by issuing from a window of the drying-room, on the first floor of the new woollen mills of Mr. Seville Schofield, located near the locks on the canal at Manayunk. There being but one steam fire engine in Manayunk, those at Germantown and Frankford were summoned by means of the fire alarm telegraph, and repaired with all possible despatch to the scene of the conflagration. The efforts of the firemen, however, proved unavailing, for within an hour of the time when the fire broke out it had obtained such fearful headway that the heavy roof fell in, and in another hour the large establishment was in ruins. The most that was accomplished through the agency of the steamers was the saving of the old mill from destruction. The damage which it sustained was only slight.

The building which thus fell a prey to the flames had recently been completed, and operations had just been commenced in it. Every day five thousand pounds of woollen material were being transformed by two hundred and fifty operatives into thirteen hundred blankets. The building was of stone, five stories in height, with a one-story building in the rear. The machinery was very elaborate and expensive, and had been imported from England. Within ten feet of the burning mill stood another large establishment, six stories in height, the lower three of stone and the upper ones of brick, which would surely have been destroyed had it not been for the dead wall between the two. This last is the property of A. Campbell & Co., and is used for the manufacture of fine and fancy woollen and cotton cloths.

The loss sustained by Mr. Schofield amounts to $60,000 on the property, $80,000 on the machinery, and $20,000 on the stock—a total of $160,000. The total amount of insurance on the whole establishment amounted to only $17,952, of which $3307 were on the building, $12,044 on the machinery, and $2601 on the stock. A few days ago Mr. Schofield cancelled policies, about which there was some misunderstanding, amounting to $30,000. The insurance is divided among the following companies:—

Fire Association, of Philadelphia	$2112
Franklin, of Philadelphia	1056
Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia	2112
American, of Philadelphia	2112
Howard, of Baltimore	2112
Merchants' and Mechanics' of Baltimore	2112
National, of Baltimore	1056
Farmers' Mutual, of York, Pa	1056
National, of Wheeling, Va	2112
Franklin, of Wheeling, Va	2112

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society was held this morning in their rooms, Walnut street, above Seventh. President Biddle in the Chair. He announced that he had received a number of seeds from the United States Department of Agriculture, which were for distribution among the members. He had also received a communication on "Marl," which was read. The report of the New Jersey Geological Society had also been received.

Mr. Israel Michner, Stephen B. Poulterer, George Brown, and John Patterson were elected members

Messrs. Edward S. Morris, Thomas E. Longshore, James Thornton, Albinus L. Felton, A. W. Harrison, Stephen G. Collins, Charles Alderson, and Wm. G. Moorhead were proposed for membership.

Dr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Potatoes, presented specimens of the "Early Shaker" potato grown in Chester county.

The Chairman of the Committee on Fertilizers reported that a memorial to the Legislature had been prepared, and a bill framed and presented.

Dr. McClure presented an agricultural plant called the "jorse" or "whin," for cattle. It keeps animals from staving in dry seasons. It grows where nothing else will grow. It is good for horses not doing fast work. It is fit to cut in the second season. The seed for the acre is twenty pounds. No manure is required. An acre will cut from seven to ten tons.

Mr. James Thornton presented a corn plow and cultivator, which he and a great many of his neighbors use. It is used in the preparation of the ground and the cultivation of corn, potatoes, etc. It does two rows at once, and it dispenses almost entirely with the common dragbarrow. Adjourned.

At an Old Game—Robbery of Goods.—Last November, a man named Charles E. Hunter moved from this city to Scranton, Pa. He shipped two boxes of goods to that place. On his way to Scranton, at one of the stations, he saw a box of dry goods marked to T. B. Teal, Fisk Station, Monroe county, valued at $300. It is alleged that he erased the mark, and substituted his own name, written in lead pencil. The goods were delivered to him at Scranton.

When interrogated as to how he came in possession of them, he said he didn't know where they came from, but seeing his name on the case, he opened it. He further states that he forwarded a letter to the agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, stating that he had recovered the case, and making inquiries as to the rightful owner, but he never received an answer to the communication. He sold a portion of the goods and appropriated the rest.

It appears that Messrs. Raigeul & Co. were the owners of the goods, and not receiving them, made claim, and were paid for them by the railroad company, which immediately commenced a search for the missing box. The agent wrote to Scranton, and received a reply that a box answering the description of the lost one had been delivered to Hunter, but he had removed to Philadelphia.

Detectives Webb and B. B. Smith were entrusted with the case, and they succeeded in ferreting out Hunter, who was living in the lower portion of the city. Some of the goods were found in the upper portion of the house. The prisoner will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, to-day.

Pockets Picked.—A lady named Hutchinson, residing in Camden, had her pocket picked of $22, this morning, at Third and South streets. Mr. Edward Andrews, agent of Graham's Baggage Express, had his pocket picked of $500 yesterday afternoon, on the steamer State Rights, carrying the passengers from Walnut street wharf to Camden. He felt a crowd press against him, but, not thinking of the money, took no notice of it. Shortly after the boat arrived at the dock in Camden he missed it, but it was too late to recognize any of those who pressed against him, as they had all entered the cars.

Caught in the Act.—Yesterday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a lady residing on Frankford road, above Sergeant street, had occasion to go to the back door, when who should be seen, as the old lady alleges, but one George Aft, a young man, creeping out of a back second-story window, and having in his possession a pair of pantaloons and other articles of wardrobe, of which he most likely stood in great need. Aft was somewhat astonished, and considerably taken aback, to be thus caught, and as he could give no sufficient reason for being in that position, he was arrested. Alderman Cloud held him to answer in $800 bail.

Stealing Railroad Iron.—Large amounts of railroad iron have at various times been missed from the yard of the Reading Railroad Company. A strict watch being kept up lately for the parties appropriating said iron, resulted in the arrest of one William Mellon, by Officer Catern, in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets. To all questions asked, Mellon at first was "mum," but being evidently convinced that it was not to his advantage to keep silent longer, disclosed information leading to the recovery of about one ton of iron secreted in a coal yard on Fitzwater street. Alderman Godbou committed Mellon, in default of the sum of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

The First District Assessor.—Mr. John W. Frazier, who was recently confirmed by the Senate for Assessor of this District, entered on the discharge of his duties yesterday. Mr. Frazier has had quite a difficult time in passing the fiery ordeal of the Senate, after several reconsiderations, and the citizens of that District should congratulate themselves that this office is now in a settled condition.

Mr. Frazier has had considerable experience in the Internal Revenue department, having been a Revenue Inspector for some time; and as he understands all the workings of that department, he will no doubt make an efficient officer.

Foul Play—An Infant Strangled to Death.—This morning, while Officers Becks, Carlisle, and McIlvaine were passing up Thirteenth street, near Walnut, they were informed that a new-born child was lying dead in an alley, running from No. 1222 Sansom street to Walnut. They made for the place, and found a child lying in the gutter, with the marks where a cord had been twisted around its neck, causing strangulation. The Coroner took charge of the body.

League Island—Visit of the Naval Commission.—The Committee of Councils, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Commodore Selfridge, Commandant of Navy Yard, Congressmen Myers, Taylor, O'Neil, and Kelly, of this city, officers of the Navy Yard, and invited guests, left this morning at thirty minutes after 10, from Chesnut Street wharf, in the iron steam yacht Wave, for League Island. The yacht was elegantly fitted up for the occasion, with all requisite conveniences.

The Committee of Councils escort the Congressional delegation to the Island, where they will be shown the adaptability of that place as a naval depot in every respect. The object of the visiting committee is to inquire into all the conveniences of the island, for its acceptance as a naval post. The excursion will, no doubt, be a most pleasant and satisfactory one in all respects.

A Pugilistic Encounter.—Miss Mary Cox and Mrs. Sarah Findley were engaged last evening in a friendly conversation, but inasmuch as they entertained diametrically opposite views on certain subjects, it soon became an exceedingly warm and unfriendly conversation. Words were not forcible enough to express each others opinion, and they came to blows, when it is needless to say Mary, the younger, was severely put out. Officer Cairns arrested the belligerent females, who were fined by Alderman Dougherty, and held in $500 bail to keep the peace.

Malicious Mischief.—John R. Arnold yesterday morning obstructed the railroad track with his team, on Ridge avenue, near Coates street, by not running along fast enough, causing the irate driver of a car behind to cry out lustily. An officer stepping up, made Arnold drive on faster, when, with an entire revulsion of feeling, he started at a speed that bid fair to destroy everybody and everything in his way. For these actions he was arrested, fined, and held in $500 bail to preserve a more quiet and inoffensive demeanor.

A Fugitive.—John Rosenberg, about twenty years of age, some time ago committed a larceny in Allentown, was arrested, and by the friendship of a companion was bailed out in the sum of $3000. Rosenberg, self-convicted, with his liberty restrained, was found missing a short time ago. Word was sent to this city, and Officer Gibson discovered the individual loitering in the neighborhood of Tenth and Buttonwood streets yesterday afternoon. He was rearrested on a bench warrant, and sent back to Allentown.

Arrest on Suspicion of Burglary.—It will be remembered that some time ago the flour mill of Kern & Co., at Fairmount, was robbed of fixtures, stock, etc., and were arrested two parties named Brennan and Swan as concerned in the robbery. Yesterday afternoon William McIlvaine was arrested on suspicion of complicity in that operation, at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Water streets. Alderman Hutchinson committed McIlvaine for a further hearing.

Spring Overcoats.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts.	Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St.

7·30 Bonds.—The 7·30 Bonds of the "Specie Basis Mining Company" are now being taken up quite rapidly. They are a more profitable investment than United States 7·30s, as each bond receives a bonus of forty shares of the general stock of the Company, the par value of which is $400. These bonds are amply secured by mortgage executed to John E. Potter, Esq., in trust, and all moneys received on the sale of bonds is to be expended for the legitimate expenses of the Company, such as construction of mills, reduction of works, working the mines, etc. The Company owns twenty-three superior mines, containing very rich ores of gold, silver, and copper, which are situated only twenty miles from navigation, a feature of great value, and which cannot be overestimated.

The Company have an expert mining engineer now at the mines, and its Board of Directors are mostly men of the largest experience in the business of gold, silver, and copper mining, and of strict integrity, a guarantee that the Company's affairs will be managed judiciously, economically, and profitably. The interest on these bonds will be promptly paid, and principal at maturity beyond a question; and the stock will pay large and regular dividends when the Company is in full operation. We learn that orders for several thousand dollars of bonds for foreign capitalists are already received, and the Company doubtless will prove one of the greatest successes in mining; it certainly has the elements to make it the most profitable.

The principal office of the Company is at No. 334 Walnut street.

The Pain Killer, so justly celebrated, was introduced to the public about twenty-five years ago, and now enjoys a popularity unequalled by any other medicine. For the cure of diptheria, dysentery, cholera morbus, rheumatism, coughs and colds, scalds, burns, etc., it is without an equal. Sold by all the principal druggists.—*Daily Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio.*

"A Sucked Orange."—The *World* calls Russian America a "sucked orange," which she offers to us for seven millions in gold, and which is about as valuable intrinsically as an iceberg of the same size. The Government had better save its money than spend it in purchases of this kind; but if it insists on going into a new line of expenditure, let it buy all of its Ministers abroad a uniform style of court suit from Charles Stokes & Co., the Clothiers under the Continental. This wil be at least creditable to their taste.

Many suffer rather than take nauseous medicines. All who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes, or tendency to Consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures.

Sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Etc.—The attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, April 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

Chromos, Engravings, Etc.—B. Scott, Jr. will sell this evening, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a large assortment of Foreign Chromos, Engravings, etc., all elegantly framed.

An Undeniable Fact.—The uneasiness of the body consequent upon ill-fitting shirts is entirely remedied by purchasing the Model Shoulder Seam Shirt, made by hand, of McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

To-Day is placed on the counters of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental, a large and elegant assortment of spring goods for Spring Clothing.

Depot for the sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. Lash & Co.

Porcelain Pictures, superior quality, for $1, at B. F. Reimer's long established Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

Spring Clothing

FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by J. L. CAPEN, 2 14tuths3mrp] at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

MARRIED.

SMITH—APPLE.—In this city, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, D. D., CHARLES C. SMITH to ANNA R. APPLE, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CRAMER.—On the 1st instant, GEORGE W., infant son of Ephraim and Sarah Cramer, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1043 Loyal street, Nineteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

EVANS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, JOSHUA EVANS, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Willistown, on Fifth-day morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Conveyance from Paoli Station.

FULLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, April 2, ABBOTT H. FULLER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1710 Green street, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GLENN.—Suddenly, this morning, WILLIAM B. GLENN, in the 66th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LYLE.—On the 31st of March, 1867, Mrs. REBECCA R., wife of James M. Lyle.

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, No. 42 N. Fifth street, below Market street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and friends at the Central Presbyterian Church, Coates street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WERTSNER.—On Saturday, March 30, GEORGE WERTSNER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, DeKalb street, below Jacoby, Norristown, on Thursday, April 4, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Boem's Church.

A BURGLAR WAS SCARED AWAY, AND the police caught him in consequence of an alarm given by a Watchman's Rattle. Every housekeeper should have one for use in such an emergency. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NEAT SETS OF CHILDREN'S KNIVES, with small Plated Spoons and Forks, and a variety of other less expensive styles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

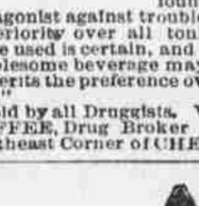
IRON MALLETS WITH WOODEN ENDS (for store use). Hickory and Lignumvitæ Mallets, comprising Square and Bevelled Carpenters' Mallets, Tinmen's Mallets, Mallets with Ice Picks in the handles, Fancy Mallets for Tool Chests, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p]


HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

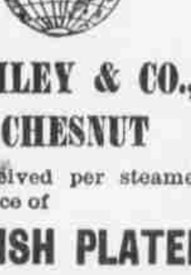
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"New York, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. Hoff, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 fsmw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets



BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT SLREET,

Have just received per steamer CITY OF PARIS, an invoice of

FINE ENGLISH PLATED-WARE,

Of entirely New and Original Styles, manufactured expressly to order.

ALSO,

A Very Complete and Choice Assortment

OF

GARNET JEWELRY,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. [4 1 mwf3mrp

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts:—		
Commercial paper	$384,562·14	
Demand Loans	77,200·00	
		$461,762·14
Banking-House and Fixtures		77,874·85
Current Expenses and Taxes		23,481·58
Premiums		26,877·53
Revenue Stamps		1,010·32
Due from National Banks		242,313·26
Due from other Banks		10,068·99
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation		500,000·00
U. S. Bonds on hand		600·00
National Bank Notes		24,876·00
Fractional Currency		3,915·13
Legal-tender Notes	$171,823·00	
Compound Interest Notes	120,000·00	
		291,823·00
Total		$1,664,602·80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000·00
Circulating Notes Outstanding		417,500·00
Individual Deposits	$513,849·94	
Due to National Banks	186,186·70	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,917·73	
		$701,925·37
Profits		45,177·43
Total		$1,664,602·80

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
CASHIER.

4 2 6t

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP—WITH B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH OR READY SOAP MAKER, WARRANTED DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF COMMON POTASH, and superior to any other Saponifier or Lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. ONE POUND WILL MAKE FIFTEEN GALLONS OF SOFT SOAP. No Lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74
Washington street, N. Y.

The undersigned will guarantee protection to all parties selling B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Potash or Ready Soap Maker.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
HENRY C. KELLOGG,
S. W. COR. WATER AND CHESNUT STS.,
4 3 6t Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.]

Washington, April 3.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

Directly after prayer and reading yesterday's journal, the Senate went into Executive session.

The Southern Relief Fund.

The joint resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States does not contain a specific appropriation of $1,000,000, as originally proposed, but was passed in the following form:—

That the Secretary of War be and hereby is empowered and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons of the people in those Southern and Southwestern States where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned wide-spread destitution; that the issues be made through the Freedmen's Bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, of unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations.

Provided, that the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriation already made for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Currency.

Mr. McCulloch's policy is not to contract the volume of currency for the present.

Democratic Advice.

The *Intelligencer* this morning calls on the South to reject reconstruction under the Congressional act, and wait for more Democratic victories.

The Test Question.

The Southern leaders in the injunction matter confess they have little hope that the Supreme Court will grant their prayer.

Opposition to Testing the Constitutionality of the Military Bill.

Judge Wiley P. Harris, Colonel D. C. Glenn, General J. R. Chambers, and other leading Mississippians, oppose the scheme of Judge Sharkey to commence a suit in the Supreme Court, in the name of that State, against the Military Reconstruction measure. President Johnson openly repudiates having encouraged this legal appeal.

The New York Whisky Frauds.

Internal revenue agents at New York report that they have at last discovered the manner in which the whisky distillers have been defrauding the Government. It has been by forged issues of transportation, under which liquor has been removed from bonded warehouses without having paid any duty.

A Celebration.

The colored population here intend to have a grand procession on the 16th, the anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in this District.

The Supreme Court on Reconstruction.

The Supreme Court will refuse to grant an injunction to restrain proceedings under the Reconstruction act. The Southern leaders engaged in this movement have no hope of success.

Retiring the Greenbacks.

It is three months since Secretary McCulloch has retired any greenbacks, and it is not his intention to make use of his power in this respect during the coming summer, unless wild speculation should be indulged in to a dangerous extent at the commercial centres.

Trial of Surratt.

Surratt will not be tried until the next term of the Criminal Court, but District Attorney Carrington is still actively engaged in procuring testimony. Several of those summoned here as witnesses, however, have been told, after having been examined, that he would not require them in Court. The prisoner is frequently visited by his brother and sister.

Going to Rome.

Archbishop Spalding, of this diocese, will leave in a few days on a visit to Rome, and the corner-stone of St. Patrick Catholic Cathedral will not be laid until his return.

Local Politics.

Delegates from the Republican associations had a meeting last night to select candidates for the coming municipal election. The colored delegates, who represented a large majority of the voters, were very orderly, but the whites attempted to introduce offensive resolutions, and indulged in a general wrangle.

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., April 3.—The Board of Trade banquet last night was a brilliant affair. Governor Orr made an elaborate speech on the situation, counseling prompt compliance with the requirements of Congress.

General Sickles also spoke, foreshadowing in general terms his policy as District Commander. He has issued an order prohibiting elections for the present, announcing that he will appoint Sheriffs and other officers upon the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents.

Fire.

Wyoming, C. W., April 3.—The store owned and occupied by Ralph Crable, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $10,000, insured for $5000.

Arrival of the Java.

New York, April 3.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool 23d ult., is now coming up the harbor.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 3.—Cotton dull and declining; middling uplands, 29½. Flour dull and unchanged; 5000 bbls. sold. Wheat dull and declining. Corn quiet; market without decided change. Barley quiet; 9000 bushels at $1·22. Oats quiet and unchanged; 1500 bush. sold sold. Pork heavy; new mess, $23·70@23·81¼. Lard heavy. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—T. Brainerd Dwight, Esq., has been formally appointed Assistant District Attorney, and this morning entered upon the duties of his office.

This morning the Court was well crowded. At the opening of the Court every seat outside of the bar was filled, and one of the docks contained ten prisoners. From appearances so far, the business of the term bids fair to be heavy.

The returns of the constables of the different wards were made this morning.

Garret Russell plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of $11, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He was found in the ticket office of the Company one morning, and upon search the above-named sum was found upon him. He had broken the window of the office, and by that means gained entrance. The prisoner is but fifteen years of age.

Bernard Farron, a gallant corporal, plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. The wife made a doleful statement of divers cruel assaults made upon her by her soldier-husband. Farron said he had some witnesses who would explain the affair, and the matter was continued until to-morrow, in order to give him time to produce those witnesses.

Godfrey Killian was charged with the larceny of a horse valued at $200, and a carriage valued at $150 together valued at $350, the property of Joseph Rhodes. In the latter part of November last, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, the defendant was seen hitching Mr. Rhodes' horse to the carriage, and when he and the team were next seen they were at Phœnixville. He said that he was drunk when he took the horse, and had no intention of committing a theft. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Lannigan, alias Maloney, was charged with the larceny of a trunk, valued at $10, the property of the Graham Baggage Express Company. The trunk in question was placed upon one of the Company's wagons, and checked through to Georgia.

While the wagon was standing in the street, at the Walnut Street Wharf, the defendant came up and tried to take the trunk from it. He told the driver that the trunk was his, and he wished to get a package from it. The driver demanded his check, but the defendant failed to give his check, and was then arrested. A witness testified that he saw the defendant at the wharf several times on the night this offense is alleged to have been committed, and before the line upon which the trunk was brought had arrived. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—McDowell vs. Gilender & Bennett. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—George Howard vs. A. & E. Eshelman. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff $125.

Joseph Steppacher vs. Daniel Kraus. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Peirce.—Thomas Doonan vs. J. P. Baltz & Co. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff, $16.

City vs. Burgin, before reported. Withdrawn from the jury.

Samuel Spackman vs. Robert Old. An action of covenant for ground-rent. Verdict for plaintiff $14·40.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Diplomatic Dressing.

From the Tribune.

Congress has decided, very properly, that our representatives abroad shall not go to court in the dress of a glorified circus-rider, with small swords liable to get between their legs and prostrate them in the very presence of anointed royalty. Of this determination, we have already spoken briefly but approvingly; but we beg leave to recur to the subject, because upon examination we have found that Congress reserves the right to prescribe a uniform; and as Congress is never easy unless it is doing something, we fear that at the first leisure moment of the next session a Joint Special Committee on Coats and Breeches will be raised. Now, tailoring is one of the fine arts; and we are morally certain that if any attempt shall be made to invent, arrange, and determine a costume for the poor ambassadors, their last state will be worse than their first. It is not impossible that even Mr. Leutze may be called upon to design the gala raiment; and from his hands we leave the connoisseurs to decide what a Joseph's coat of many colors, or what oriental, mediæval, American Indian, or Thespian cloth conglomerations may be expected. Who does not remember how the lamented Burton, arrayed as a mummy, would get out of his sarcophagus, and, stalking down to the foot-lights, drolly exclaim:—"I'll be d—d if I am not ashamed of myself!" We can imagine the unfortunate plenipotentiaries smiting their official thighs with wrath, and making a like mortifying confession in the hearing of the giggling foreigners.

We refer, however, to the subject again that we may hint to all concerned that, if a livery is to be fixed upon, now is the accepted time for fixing it and for fetching it into fashion. We have had painful occasion lately to point out to the country that too many of its foreign representatives are not made of the stiffest stuff in the world; and we are not prepared to deny that there are some of them flunkies in heart and soul and speech, who might be turned with the utmost propriety into flunkies in costume. The men who morally made haste to prostrate themselves at the feet of the President would wear blazing small-clothes, yellow waistcoats, sky-blue coats, green stockings, and a drum-major's cap, if commanded by Mr. Johnson, the man of their reverence, and by Mr. Seward, the man of their love, to swathe their cringing shoulders and their knee-crooking legs in such rainbow toggery, or to crown their noble brows with the bear-skin and the cock-tail of their office. If diplomatic uniforms are to come in, these are the men, if men they may be called, to temper the first rush of ridicule, and to make the sight of their worthier successors just a little less ludicrous. But we insist upon it that this is Mr. Johnson's business, and not the business of Congress. Those who kiss his feet for favors should be willing to wear his colors; and it should be for him to say by what form of dress he will distinguish his servants. For some of them presently sackcloth and ashes will be the only wear; but while they continue his thrice-humble servitors, let him array them like Solomon in all his glory, if so his Excellency pleases.

Five-Twenties Abroad.

From the Times.

The faith that has grown up in Europe in the stability and coherence of the American Government and the strength of Federal finances, is evidently of a kind not to be affected by political movements, or by internal changes affecting our system of administration. No better proof of this could be given than in the recent persistent advance of American securities held abroad. Five-twenty bonds were quoted as high as 75¼ in London on Saturday last, and yesterday morning they opened at 75, though in the course of the day there was a slight falling off, caused, doubtless, by reports from this side about the Russo-American treaty. Within the last four months, comprising the stormiest political times since the close of the war, these securities have advanced five per cent. in England—or say from 70 to 75—which is certainly remarkable, in view of the volume of them held abroad, and of the amounts which are constantly going forward from this country. This large rise has, moreover, taken place in the face of threatened impeachment; in the face of all the uncertainty and confusion that have prevailed about reconstruction; in the face of the wildest financial propositions in Congress, and in the face of frightful schemes for the enlargement of the national debt. If confidence has thus increased in our power and stability during the last half year, then it may be considered certain that it can be adversely affected by nothing less than the actual break-down of the Government itself.

Were these five-twenty bonds to continue to advance in Europe as they have done since December last—that is to say, were they to advance at the rate of five per cent. in four months—they would be *at par* before the close of next year, and we should then be enabled to advance rapidly to specie payments through the aid afforded us by the investments from Europe.

The power of the European market for the absorption of American bonds is of course greatly beyond what has thus far been tested: and although, if things were quite to our liking, we should prefer that all or most of the gold interest semi-annually paid upon them were disbursed to American holders, yet as long as they stand so far below gold as they do in our own market, we cannot find fault with the willingness of others to take them at our own valuation. We have no particular fear of too great a quantity of them getting abroad, even though the export were doubled; but if American capitalists have any fear in the premises, the means of prevention are, for the present at least, in their own hands. It is only requisite that they be held higher, and still higher, until they reach a virtual equality with gold. There is no doubt that even then they would be a first-class investment for European capitalists; but we shall have no occasion to grudge them all they may be able to hold on these terms. The exchange which is now going on, of Seven-thirties into Five-twenties, will certainly enable us to supply our own people with an abundance for their own purposes, in any event, for some years to come.

The Exposition.

From the World.

The number of Americans that are at present embarking for Europe is not greater this spring than usual, notwithstanding the occurrence of the Paris Exposition, whose features we described yesterday morning. The restraining causes that operate to limit travel are probably a desire to learn from English and Continental sources what the Exposition really amounts to before undertaking a trip directly upon its account; secondly, a strong willingness to delay the journey until the seething mass of first visitors have satiated their eyes, and, departing, leave "ample room and verge enough" for our tourists to "do" the affair in leisure and comfort; and, finally, on the part of many, a positive disinclination, Exposition or no Exposition, to essay Europe in the certainty of being obscure units in a mighty mass of wanderers from all the four corners of the globe, whose irruption will make transportation tardy, accommodations meagre, prices higher than the mercury in midsummer, and every place worth seeing overrun with the Babel-come-again of the myriad importunate tongues under the heavens. Very possibly, however, the early summer may witness a full complement of Americans *en route* for the Exposition in time to see the grand features of the event, with all the "improvements" which a month or two of publicity shall have suggested.

Should the affair prove what we delight to term a "success," its influence upon the mechanics, the arts, and the industries of the century will prove a leading topic for the pen of the historian of the future.

Meanwhile, the enterprise in its very inception has, in the opinions of many, reaped a pacific victory of real magnitude, even though it may not be of permanent duration.

That the complications of political events in Europe necessitate a solution, which not diplomacy but power must effect, is a probability which the signs of the times in every quarter alarmingly indicate. That the attention of Napoleon is absorbed by the intended grandeurs of his Exposition from the facts and fancies of a war in which France will not play a paltry part, secures the Continent at least a year of peace; and for that, if for no other reason, entitles the undertaking to the gratitude of every mind that prefers the prosperities of peace to the waste and wantonness of war.

Russo-American Purchase—The Climax of Mr. Seward's Foreign Policy.

From the Herald.

The treaty just concluded between the high contracting parties at Washington for the transfer of Russian America to the United States for the cash equivalent of seven millions of dollars in gold, may be considered the distinguishing and crowning achievement of Mr. Seward's foreign policy. With a laudable ambition to leave some conspicuous and enduring landmark behind him in connection with his name as the head of our Executive Department on Foreign Affairs, he has at last made a decided hit in this acquisition from Russia of a landmark which covers a superficial area greater than that of the empires of France and Austria combined, and which embraces a mountain peak (Mount St. Elias) two thousand feet higher than Mont Blanc, "the monarch" of the mountains of Europe. With Mount St. Elias, then, at the very head of the mighty backbone of the American continent, away up yonder under the brilliant auroral lights of the Arctic circle—with Mount St. Elias, we say, as Mr. Seward's diplomatic monument, may he not joyously exclaim, with good old Simeon, "Now, Lord, lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation?"

We are inclined to be enthusiastic over this achievement, like the heroic Dutch veteran in his description of the great battle of Blenheim. We remember, however, that he was cooled down as with a wet blanket by that direct question from "his little grandchild, Wilhelmine," "What good came of it?" And what was his answer?

"Indeed, I cannot tell," quoth he;
"But 'twas a famous victory."

So, if we are asked, what advantages or equivalents do we get for Mr. Seward's proposed seven millions in gold for Russian America, we are constrained to answer that we cannot tell, but it is a tremendous acquisition of territory. It is larger than the original thirteen United States of America all put together! Only think of that. And all for seven millions in gold! May not this amount ten times multiplied be hid away under the seventeen thousand feet of perpetual snow of Mount St. Elias? He is the head and front of the gold and silver chain of California, Nevada, Mexico, and Central and South America, and why, therefore, should not old St. Elias disclose the richest placer of them all, provided you can get it? It may be a white elephant, a costly keepsake; but there can be no mistaking its political bearings. It points to an alliance, political, commercial, and military, offensive and defensive, between Russia and the United States, against England and France, in the future adjustments of the balances of power in both hemispheres.

In this broad and important view, leaving all statistics of beaver skins, seahorse teeth and fish oil, Mount St. Elias and all conjectures of gold and silver mines, out of the question, Mr. Seward has flanked England from the north pole or northwest passage, and has gained the icebound key of Behring's Strait between Asia and America. He has only to purchase the Strait of Magellan, the islands on the one side and the mainland on the other, in order to place both extremes of this continent within our grasp. Patagonia must be a splendid country for the development of the human form; for there the half-starved aborigines are said to grow eight feet high. But Russian America, with Mount St. Elias, Behring's Strait and its majestic icebergs, are glory enough for one day. Mr. Seward thus looms up in bold relief as an encouraging example of diplomatic perseverance for a grand result. He worked very hard through all the war, on the Rebellion, the slavery question, the Mason and Slidell question, on neutral rights, belligerent rights, the Monroe doctrine, and the French intervention in Mexico, and he has accumulated a mass of diplomatic correspondence on these subjects which would occupy one printer at least a hundred years to put in type; and what does it all amount to? A muddle and a medley of positions, promises, doctrines, demands, concessions, facts, and arguments that would puzzle even Prince Gortschakoff to make head or tail of, much as he is said to admire Mr. Seward's diplomacy.

Satisfied that all these labors were doomed to the cobwebs, Mr. Seward, since the collapse of the Rebellion, has been aiming at something in the way of diplomacy more tangible, positive, and enduring. And so for the last two years he has been nosing about in the West Indies for the purchase of an island, or half an island, or a naval station, or a coaling depot, and has failed only for the want of the ready cash. Next we find him as mediator, contriving a South American peace convention in Washington; and then we have him planning a grand surprise for Maximilian, which ends in the wild goose chase of Campbell and Sherman. He missed all his chances in Mexico and let slip all his neutrality chances in Canada with the Fenians. He has lost many golden opportunities for grand results; but may they not all be excused in this grand achievement, this Napoleonic idea of Russian America?

Here is matter for a sensation in Paris and London, and for demands upon the Czar for an explanation. Here is an opening for the acquisition of fifty thousand Esquimaux, every man of whom can drink a half-gallon of fish oil for breakfast. And yet we are told that this treaty will be rejected. The rumor, we guess, was intended for the Connecticut election; but as the election is now over, we expect the Senate will be better prepared to consider the question whether this mighty republic shall halt in its grand career or advance to the north pole.

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Let me kiss her for somebody,
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With her hair so sweetly auburn,
  And so gloriously curled.

Let me kiss her for her "feller,"
  And I do not care a red,
If he taps me on the smeller
  With his "billy made of lead."

Let me kiss her for her daddy—
  The pretty pouting elf—
Or, if that don't suit the family,
  Let me kiss her for myself!

Napoleon's Private Chapel in the Tuileries.

The Paris correspondent of an English journal writes as follows:—

"The favorite Lent preacher at the Tuileries Chapel this year most undoubtedly is Abbe Bouer, a converted Jew. The Abbe is a member of one of the wealthiest and most respected of the Jewish families of Vienna. He suddenly changed his creed and entered a convent of Carmelites, where he met the celebrated Pere Hyacinthe, whose conferences at Notre Dame have lately excited so much attention. The rule of the order, however, proved too severe for the Abbe's delicate frame; he was compelled to leave it and take priest's orders. As he quitted the pulpit last Sunday he received the usual compliment of being met by his Majesty and the Archbishop of Paris, who severally expressed their appreciation of his talent and eloquence.

"The history of the private chapel of the Tuileries Palace is worth recording. During the reign of the Valois kings, Philibert de l'Orme erected an oratory of marvellous beauty, which has long since disappeared, and the present chapel was built by order of the First Consul on the site of the theatre erected by Vigorani, during the early part of Louis XIV's reign, for the first performance of Moliere's *Pysche*. Caypel painted the ceiling from a design of Le Brun. Louis XV gave his royal assent to Servadon's pantomimic performances taking place there. In 1763 the opera was moved to this palace theatre, after the burning of the opera house. From 1770 to 1783 the Theatre Francais made use of it. The Comte de Provence (Louis XVIII) transferred it during that year to a company of Italian singers, who kept it till the revolution burst forth, when the Convention, and subsequently the Council of Ancients, held their meetings on the stage. When the First Consul took up his residence at the Tuileries, he ordered a chapel to be constructed within the palace walls, and selected the theatre as the most appropriate site for its erection. It is built in the style of the Renaissance.

"The Emperor and Empress occupy large arm chairs of crimson velvet and gold placed in front of the pulpit; the Archbishop and other church dignitaries seats to their right and left. The Ministers and officers of state have smaller velvet chairs immediately behind them, whilst the household have benches reserved for their use, separated by gilt balustrades. The walls are adorned with paintings of considerable merit, and the chapel is lighted by cut-glass girandoles of great size and elegance of form. Tickets of admission to the galleries are given as a personal favor by members of the household to their friends. On Good Friday ladies are only admitted in black dresses and wearing black veils. Her Majesty's costume on this festival invariably consists of black silk and a Spanish lace mantilla."

Death of a Philanthropic Nobleman.

The English papers announce the death of the wealthy Earl of Brownlow, at the age of twenty-four years, who seems to have established a character, in that brief term of life, worthy of the highest eulogium. Born to high rank and unbounded wealth, his life was one long struggle against a feeble constitution inherited with his birth. He never knew a day's health; but his own affliction only seemed to inspire him with a more absolute spirit of kindness, as well towards strangers as to his own family or dependants. As his delicate health could not endure the English climate, he used to spend his winters at Madeira; and it was his practice to find out persons of the same delicacy of constitution with himself, but without the advantages of wealth, and prevail upon them, sometimes to the number of thirty or forty, to accept his "invitation upon a voyage in search of health," as he delicately termed his kindness. From England to Madeira during the winter, and back to England, he took every possible charge of these people, including every enjoyment of which they were capable, and first-rate medical skill which was necessary for his own case. Every packet brought every luxury possible from his estates, all freely at the disposal of his *proteges*. He had no greater gratification than to perceive that he had been the means of procuring for others that glow which was destined never to be seen on his own cheeks. He was described by one who knew him intimately as "the most amiable mortal breathing." He is succeeded in his title, and estates—one hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year—by his only brother, Adalbert Cust, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and member of Parliament for Shropshire.

Golden Ages.

The Greek and Roman poets loved to celebrate a fabulous golden age, which they imagined the early inhabitants of Greece and Italy had enjoyed. The poets pictured this age as a time of perfect happiness. Men kept peace without laws, the crops grew without the care of the laborer, and spring lasted all the year round.

An historical golden age does not very closely resemble the poetical one. In the history of several nations there have been periods known as golden ages. These were celebrated, not because the people were happier then than in other times, but because the nations were richer and more successful in war, or because they had a greater number of painters, poets, historians, and philosophers. The most remarkable of these periods are:—

Among the Jews, the reign of Solomon, B. C. 1015-975.

In Greece, the age of Pericles, B. C. 444-429.

Among the Romans, the age of Augustus, B. C. 31 to A. D. 14.

In modern Italy, the age of Pope Leo X, 1513-1521.

In France, the age of Louis XIV, 1643-1715.

In England, the age of Queen Anne, 1702-1714.

Madame Roland's Letters.

M. Dauban has recently published a new edition, which is the first complete one, of a series of letters addressed by Madame Roland to her school-fellows, Sophie and Henriette Carmet, and which extend over a series of eleven years, viz., from 1770 to 1781. A number of these letters were printed in 1841, but the editor of the collection, M. Breuil, suppressed passages here and there on account of their reference to persons who were still living. These inconvenient individuals having since gone the way of all flesh, we have now not only the mutilated letters entire, but the whole of the series addressed to the two Carmets, besides a number of others written by Madame Roland to Servan, Brissot, and Robespierre, with a few miscellaneous documents, interesting in their connection with the personal history of this famous heroine of the French Revolution.

Virginia Legislature Not Prohibited.

We understand that General Schofield is entirely unapprised of any purpose on the part of Secretary Stanton to forbid the reassembling of the Virginia Legislature on the 10th prox.

It is believed the rumor that such is the Secretary's purpose, is a mere stock-jobbing expedient, to affect the sale of Virginia bonds, and is without foundation.—*Richmond Enquirer, March 30.*

—At a "Workingmen's Eating-House" in Cincinnati, beefsteak is furnished at five cents.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8}

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 — INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [318t12 31]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27}

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25}

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30}

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

M U T U A L.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, third story front room, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 8}

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary 2 22fmw}

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m]

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS

Are the foundation of the immense business now done in Paper Collars, and the present sale of them nearly equals that of all other makes combined. They have been made from uniform stock from the commencement, which now costs THIRTY-THREE per cent. more than that used in the production of any other Collar—consequently they cost the dealer more. Therefore, when consumers are urged to buy other makes at the same price as GRAY'S, it is because the inferior goods pay more profit.

If you want the VERY BEST, then buy

Gray's Patent Molded Collars,

AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

GRAY'S PATENT NOVELTY COLLARS,

The original and only patented Spaced Collar—and the most popular one ever made—and the Collar which all manufacturers strive to equal.

GRAY'S PATENT EUREKA COLLAR,

The only Stand-up Collar ever made and molded so as to throw the upper edge away from the neck.

GRAY'S PATENT LINEN-FACE COLLAR,

In the favorite Novelty style (from imported stock made expressly for this Collar), and costing but a trifle more than the all-paper, will wear twice as long and in summer is not as easily affected by perspiration.

If you want a good collar at a less price, then buy the

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY'S UNION COLLAR, A.

A Full-spaced Turn-over Collar, from a strong, fine-finished paper, and equal to anything in the market, except GRAY'S.

A full line of the above goods can always be had of

JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Our friends and the trade are cautioned against all Collars unlicensed by the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, as suits are now being daily commenced in various parts of the country by the Union Company against dealers in the same,

HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 31 WARREN Street, New York,
Agents Union P. C. Co., and American Molded Collar Company. [3 21 thstu13t5p

HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 1m No 232 North SECOND Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON

Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1}4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.



JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26}

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16}

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26}

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE. 8 1}

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21} BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30}

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1} ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 30, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

8 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3 inch.
4 dozen (each) Brass Desk Locks, 2 and 3 tumbler, 2½ inch and 3 inch.
150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. cans.
75 lbs. Chrome Green "Dry."
1 gross (each) Brass Butts, "Narrow," 3 in. and 3½ in.
1200 feet Window Glass, 300 10 x 12, 200 10 x 14, 100 10 x 16, 100 10 x 18, 100 14 x 18, 200 16 x 20, 200 18 x 24.
6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x 4½ in. and 3 x 4 in.
1 gross smooth Bastard Files, 6 doz. 12 in., 4 doz. 12 in., and 2 doz. 16 in.
350 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.
2 gross Packing Bottles, 1 gross 1 lb., and 1 gross ½ lb.
1 gross Bottle Corks, "good."
1 gross Vial Corks, "large."
300 lbs. Flaxseed Meal.
48 bottles Powell's Liniment, not "Embrocation."
400 gallons Coal Oil.
300 gallons Sperm Oil.
100 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
160 gallons Linseed Oil, "raw."
120 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled."
40 gallons Olive Oil.
80 gallons Alcohol.
8 dozen Brushes, Paint, 6°, "Clintons."
6 dozen Brushes, Paint, 5°, "Clintons."
5 dozen Sash Tools, No. 8.
8 dozen Sash Tools, No. 6.
250 Corn Brooms.
350 Stable Brooms.
18 gross Files, "Handsaw," 3—3 in.; 3—3½ in.; 5—4 in.; 5—5 in.; and 2—5½ in.
75 lbs. Irish Glue, "light."
15,000 lbs. Nails, Cut—6000 10d.; 6000 8d.; 3000 6d.
50 lbs., each, Finishing Nails, ½ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., and 1¾ in.
3 dozen Buck Saws.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
12,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil, "Lewis," 40 kegs—25 lbs.; 60 kegs—50 lbs; 80 kegs—100 lbs.
250 lbs. Putty, in 25-lb. kegs.
50 lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, 4 kegs—25 lbs; 4 kegs 100 lbs.
100 lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25-lb kegs.
44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body," extra.
84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Burnt in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Raw in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Drop Black.
2 pieces Ratinet, "Blue."
75 lbs. Why Lead, "Dry," in 5-lb. papers.
100 lbs. Black Paint, in 1, 2, and 5-lb. cans.
1 dozen Varnish Brushes, 2°, "Oval."

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the apening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
3 30 8t Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 1 sm

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10} GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1}

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1} No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1} No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers.

A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,

Or to the

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 6
EDINBURGH	Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, April 20

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7} No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1} No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

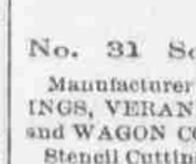
TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1} DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8} Three doors above Walnut.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street.

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKIN & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

STEELES FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No 718 MARKET ST.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
m No. 232 North SECOND Street

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Destitution at the South—Letter from Major-General Thomas.

The following letter from Major-General George H. Thomas to a prominent citizen of Chicago is published in the journals of that city:—

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29, 1867.—Mr. Carter H. Harrison, Chicago, Illinois—Dear Sir:—I received your favor of the 17th instant, this morning, for which I am much obliged, as it will enable me to point out a locality in Georgia and Alabama where the people on both sides of the question at present dividing the country are in extreme want of provisions, and many who have means to do so will be compelled to quit their homes, unless they can get subsistence enough to enable them to make crops this year. The people of Carroll, Haralson, Polk, Paulding, Campbell, Corveta, and Heard, Georgia, and Randolph, Calhoun and Cherokee, Alabama, are represented to me as not having provisions to last them until May next; and great numbers who have the means to move will be compelled to do so, unless they can procure provisions from abroad. All classes of the citizens are alike destitute, the rich as well as the poor, and both must starve if they remain in the country, unless provisions are sent to them. The rich are perfectly willing to purchase if any one will send them provisions, and wait for them to gather in their crops before demanding payment.

By aiding these people, I know you will be doing good service in relieving distress which is common throughout the South, and will also be giving encouragement to people who will appreciate the relief afforded them in their time of need. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. THOMAS.

P. S.—Corn and bacon are articles most essential, as the people absolutely need something to enable them to remain at home and cultivate the crops. Anything sent to Mr. W. H. McDaniel, Carroll county, Ga., via Newman, Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, will reach him safely. He is the authorized agent of the citizens of Carroll county. I can send you the names of agents for the other counties, should you desire them. It will be necessary to write to those counties, however, to get the other names. G. H. T.

The Direct Tax in the Late Insurrectionary Districts.

The following table exhibits the amount of direct tax collected in the late insurrectionary States, together with the apportionment to each State under the act of June 7, 1862. The statement of the amount collected also includes the sum realized from the sales of property for the non-payment of tax:—

	Apportionment.	*Collected.*
Virginia	$937,550 02	$468,374 51
North Carolina	576,194 66	402,950 65
South Carolina	393,570 66	222 980 97
Georgia	584,367 33	82,621 04
Mississippi	413,084 66	60,947 05
Louisiana	388,886 66	310,363 78
Tennessee	660,498 00	402,843 41
Total	$3,930,151 59	$1,960,391 95

The amounts collected in Florida, Texas, and Arkansas have not been finally reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but, from reports already rendered, it appears that a large portion of the tax due from those States is still unpaid. No collections whatever have been made in Alabama. No collections have been made since the 3d of August, 1866, at which date the Secretary of the Treasury ordered a suspension until January 1, 1868, under special authority from Congress.

Th "Bone-Yard."

One of the pleasantest features of life in East Tennessee during 1864 is thus portrayed:—

"There is a place on Indian Creek, near the line between Carter and Sullivan counties, which, in the polite phraseology of the Rebels, was denominated 'the bone-yard.' This was the place where the Rebels carried many of their prisoners to murder them. It is a lonely spot, surrounded by lofty hills, on the side of a ridge, where a small flat place had been formed by the fall of a large tree. Here they would conduct their prisoners and shoot them down, and would then go to the first house and tell the Union people 'if they would take a wagon and go to the bone-yard they would find another dead dog ready to be hauled off.' The Union citizens would often see them conducting prisoners to this spot, without having the least power to render them any assistance, hallooing and uttering rude jokes, as if they had been going to one of their drunken frolics. Their victim, with downcast head, and with his hands tied behind him, would walk dejectedly on before them, while his wife, and probably a few other female friends, would follow on behind, exhibiting the greatest distress imaginable."

Miscellaneous Items.

—The Louisiana papers calls attention to the fact that one hundred and fifty steamers lie rotting in the Red river, and declare that unless New Orleans builds a road to the head of Red river navigation, she must "go under" commercially.

—Arkansas offers a premium of $40,000 a mile for the encouragement of railroad building in that State. Hence the transfer of the Mississippi terminus of the El Paso and Pacific road from St. Louis to Memphis.

—Several of the singular sect called the "Dunkers" have recently left Southwestern Virginia and gone to Indiana. They were all devoted loyalists during the war.

—The oldest paper in the State of Mississippi is said to be the Brandon *Republican*. Let it conform its principles to its name, and it will have a new lease of life.

—An Arkansas correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says he has travelled unarmed through several counties of that State with perfect safety.

—An exchange says pointedly:—"It seems that the roll of Robert Toombs' slaves will be called at a Georgia ballot-box instead of at Bunker Hill."

—A great Masonic "revival" is in progress in Charlestown, Virginia, and in that neighborhood. Several new admissions have been made.

—The Virginia farmers complain of the long-continued wet weather in that State. The Union soldiers used to do the same thing.

—A Mississippi paper says that emigration passes through that State to Texas mainly on account of the lack of breadstuffs.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* estimates the number of the disfranchised classes in that State at 8772.

—Seventy-five new buildings, twenty of them sawmills, have been built in Pensacola, Florida, since the war.

—The Mobile *Tribune* calls the Reconstruction and Supplemental acts "The Hammer and the Spike."

—The New Orleans papers report several alarming crevasses below Natchez.

—The Dismal Swamp Canal is suffering from the recent floods.

A Petrified Body Found—Arrow-Heads, Knives, and Other Indian Relics Exhumed.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of Indian remains that has been made for many years occurred on Saturday afternoon in this city. The workmen engaged in excavating for the new block, at the corner of Superior and Erie streets, came upon the petrified body of a full grown man, in a remarkable state of preservation. A large number of knives, arrow-heads, and trinkets of various kinds were also found, proving beyond a doubt that all were relics of the aboriginal period. The man was about six feet in height, and was undoubtedly a warrior of one of the tribes which inhabited this section before the conquering white man came. The other articles are similar to those usually found in the mounds or burial grounds of the Indians. One of the arms was accidentally broken by a blow from a mattock, but otherwise the body is nearly perfect. The whole contents of the grave were removed to the rooms of the Library Association, where they may be seen to-day. No greater or more interesting curiosity has been exhibited in our city for many a day.—*Cleveland Leader, 1st.*

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Marshal of Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States this morning selected C. B. Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio, Marshal of the Court.

Confirmation of Appointments.

The Senate, in order to expedite the work of confirming appointment, has agreed to take up the calendar in course, and where no objection is made to a nominee, to consider him confirmed. The nomination of General Sol. Meredith as Surveyor-General to Montana will be rejected.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

J. C. G. Kennedy, rejected by the Senate as Commissioner of Agriculture, is endeavoring unsuccessfully to get a reconsideration in his case. The President has determined to remove Newton, and will appoint either Mr. Judd, of the *American Agriculturalist*, or General Horace Capron, of Illinois.

Gone to Richmond.

Senator Wilson has gone to Richmond for a few days to look into the political condition of the Old Dominion.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The *Democrat's* Topeka (Kansas), special correspondent says:—"A large Convention of those in favor of impartial suffrage is now in session in this city. Lucy Stone and Dr. Blackwell, and delegates from different parts, are present.

"An association has been formed for the purpose of canvassing the State thoroughly, and distributing documents.

"The object is to carry the female suffrage clause as well as the negro suffrage.

"The officers of the association are:—Governor Crawford, President; Lieutenant-Governor Green, Vice-President; Judge S. N. Wood, Corresponding Secretary; and an Executive Committee of fourteen members, including such men as Charles Robinson, J. P. Root Jabbit, Colonel Moonlight, all of them members of the Supreme Court, and other leading men of the State.

"Arrangements are to be made to have the most prominent advocates of impartial suffrage from the East to stump the State. Money will be raised to conduct the fall campaign, which will probably be the most vigorously conducted of any which has taken place."

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—White, $3@5. White Corn, $1 11@1 12. 4000 bushels sold; yellow, $1 08@1 10. Oats, 67@69c., no sales. Whisky, $2 30@2 32. Cotton—Middlings, 29c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Shoulders, 9¼c. Sides, 12@12¾c. Lard—Western, in tierces, 12@13¼c. Sugar quiet and steady at 10@10¼c. for fair to good refining.

A GENERAL DESTRUCTION.—Alderman Jones had before him, this morning, an individual named James Shields for assault and battery. He went into Duffie's tavern, at Twenty-second and Filbert streets, and assaulted the keeper thereof, besides breaking all manner of articles. He was held in $1000 bail.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Charles H. Hunter was charged with purloining a box of dry goods. The circumstances of the case, and of his arrest, will be found elsewhere. He was held in $1200 bail for his appearance at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 3

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$2000 Sch N 7 p c b l	84	100 sh Phila & E	28½
$2000 Pa 5s, past due	104¾	5 sh Penna R	55¾
$1200 U S 7-30s, Aug	105⅞	10 do	53¾
$150 US 7-30s, July	105⅞	100 sh Read R	50 94
$1000 City 6s, New	101¼	100 do	50 94
$6000 do, New	101¼	100 do	50 94
$500 do, New	101¼	100 do	50 94
$2000 do, Old	98	100 do	51
$256 67 All Co 6s, scp	74	100 do	50⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 City 6s, New	1 1⅛	6 sh Norrist'n	59¼
$10000 Pa 5s, cp	95⅛	20 sh Lehigh N	54
35 sh Penna R	55¾	3 do	54
200 sh N Y & Mid	3		

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF

REAL LACE CURTAINS,

10-4, 11-4, AND 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,

Which we will sell at prices LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE GOODS.

SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

3 23smw tf] LINENS, ETC. ETC.

MRS. STEEL, NO. 1313 CHESNUT STREET has —Skirts, newest style: elegant Pink-edged Tapes; also, the Duplex Invisible Trail, Werly Corsets, double and single bones; French hand-made, and Corsets made to order. [3 28 6*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER, 3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 70 feet front, 135 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf 75 feet, extending in length 280 feet. Apply to LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO., 3 6 wslm No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO RENT.

A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, OR communicating, well furnished, near Ninth and Vine streets, in a private family, to one or more persons, without board; best reference required. Address Box 1837, Post Office. 4 3 2t*

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED double House to Rent on TULPEHOCKEN Street, for one or two years. Address F. W., 4 2 2t* Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED double House to Rent on TULPEHOCKEN Street, for four months from June 1. Address B. S., Germantown. 1 2 2t*

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY SILKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

ONE CASE STRIPE SILKS,

ONE CASE HAIR-LINE PLAIDS,

ONE CASE NEAT PLAID SILKS.

These, with the Stock previously on hand, make our Stock of FANCY SILKS complete.

CHENEA SILKS,

MOIRE ANTIQUES,

SOLID COLORS,

In all of the new Fashionable Shades.

[4 1 mw2trp

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Bird-Eye Linen, at 28 cents per yard.

Yard wide Bird-Eye Linen, 40 and 50 cents.

Fine Quality Bird-Eye Linens and Scotch Diaper.

A cheap lot of Table Linens, 37½ and 55 cents.

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.

Bargains in Napkins and Towels.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.

Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.

Plaid and Stripe Muslins.

White Piques, very cheap.

Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

Bargains in Black Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, and Mohairs.

Fine quality French Percales.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves; Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs; Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair. Hoop Skirts, best quality, steel. 10 22§

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long,	TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS,
QUILTS,	BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of

VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWELLINGS

EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

3 27 10t] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $2 25.

One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS,

Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES,

Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.

Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS.

Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.

FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.

Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.

Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Diapers, Crashes, etc.

Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens.

Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 3m8p

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

MOURNING GOODS,

CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Announce their opening of

SPRING STYLES

FOR THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 4.

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

3 30 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 49c., 56c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 26c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 49c. to 56c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1 90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12½ to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 12c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [3 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

THEIR SPRING STYLES

OF

MANTILLAS, ETC.,

IN SILK,

CLOTH, and

4 2 3trp] LACE,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St.

CLOAK OPENING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL HAVE THEIR OPENING OF

SILK and CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

On Thursday, the 4th. [4 2 3t

107 EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, four doors above ARCH Street. 107

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and gold, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames, always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times. JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH St., 4 doors above ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET, "GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS, 3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS,

STEEL COLORED POPLINS,

MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES,

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS

HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.

NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

HAVE NOW OPEN

TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETING MUSLINS, ETC. ETC.,

Which they will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 815 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 16 mw2m No. 815 ARCH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED, NOTIONS, AND SMALL WARES

Also opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf4p2m

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 26 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18§

OPENING DAY.—The best place to buy Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, French Flowers, Straw Goods and a full line of Millinery Trimmings, is at THOMAS MORGAN'S GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY HOUSE. Wholesale Department, No. 72 N. FOURTH Street. Retail Department, No. 408 ARCH Street. 4 1 6t*

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22§

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

3 8 fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System.*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 10 North Second street, west side, Philadelphia

Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 w